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Births, marriages and deaths, inserted without charge; but all additions to the ordinary announcement, as obituary notices, will be charged at 8 cents per line, no charge being less than 25 cents.

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Job Printing
in its various branches executed with despatch.
F. A. PRATT, Editor & Proprietor

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Poetry.

For the Mercury.

WE FORGET THEM NOT.

BY ELLEN MURRAY.

Severed far by hills and vallies,
And the mighty rolling sea,
In another clime and circle,
Distant though our friends may be,
We forget them not.

When the earth is bright with flowers,
Or with winter's snowdrifts white,
In our grief and in our gladness,
Noon's broad blaze or stilly night,
We forget them not.

When the mercy seat imploring,
Their names rise with every prayer,
'Asking for them God's rich blessings
At all times, yet chiefly there,
We forget them not.

PALESTINE.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Blest land of Judea! thrice hallowed in song,
Where the holiest of memories pilgrim-like throng
In the shade of the palms, on the shores of thy sea,
On the hills, of thy beauty, my heart is with thee.

With the eye of a spirit I look on that shore,
Where pilgrim and prophet have lingered before;
With the glide of a spirit I traverse the sod
Made bright by the steps of the angels of God.

Blue sea of the hills!—in my spirit I hear
Thy waters, Gennesaret, chime on mine ear;
Where the Lowly and Just with the people sat down,
And thy spray on the dust of His sandals was thrown.

Beyond are Bethlehem's mountains of green,
And the desolate hills of the wild Gadanene;
And I pause on the goat crags of Tabor—to see,
The gleam of thy waters, O dark Galilee!

Hark! a sound in the valley! where swollen and strong,
Thy river, O Kishon, is sweeping along;
Where the Canaanite strove with Jehovah in vain,
And thy torrent grew dark with the blood of the slain.

Then down from his mountain stern Zebulon came,
And Napthali's stag, with his eyeballs of flame,
And the chariots of Jabin rolled harmlessly on,
For the arm of the Lord was Abinoam's son!

There sleep the still rocks, and the caverns that rang,
To the song that the beautiful prophetess sang,
When the princess of Issachar stood by her side,
And the shout of a host in triumph replied.

So Bethlehem's hill sits before me is seen,
With the mountains around, and the valleys between,
There rested the Shepherds of Judah, and there
The song of the angels rose sweet on the air.

And Bethany's palm-trees in beauty still throw
Their shadows at noon on the ruins below;
But where are the sisters who hastened to greet
The lowly Redeemer, and sit at his feet?

I tread where the twelve in their way-faring trod,
I stand where they stood, with the chosen of God—
Where His blessings were heard, and His lessons were taught,
Where the blind were restored, and the healing was wrought.

O, here with his flock the sad wanderer came—
These hills He toiled over in grief, are the same—
The fonts where He drank, by the way-side still flow,
And the same airs are blowing that breathed on His brow,

And throned on her hill sits Jerusalem yet,
But with dust on her forehead, and chains on her feet,
For the crown of her pride to the mocker hath gone,
And the holy Shichina is dark where it shone.

But wherefore this dream of the earthly abode
Of humanity clothed in the brightness of God?
Were my spirit but turned from the outward and din,
It could gaze even now in the presence of Him!

Not in clouds and in terrors, but gentle as when,
In love and in meekness He moved among men;
And the voice that breathed peace to the waves of the sea,
In the hush of my spirit would whisper to me!

And what if my feet may not tread where His trod,
Nor my ear's hear the dashing of Galilee's flood,
Nor my eyes see the cross which he bowed him to bear,
Nor my knees press Gethsemane's garden of prayer.

Yet Loved of the Father, Thy Spirit is near
To the meek and the lowly, and penitent here;
And the voice of Thy love is the same even now,
As at Bethany's tomb, or on Olivet's brow.

O, the outward hath gone!—but in glory and power,
The spirit surviveth the things of an hour;
Unchanged, undecaying, its Pentecost flame
On the heart's secret altar, is burning the same!

THINGS REQUISITE.

Have a tear for the wretched—a smile for the glad;
For the worthy, applause—an excuse for the bad;
Some help for the needy—some pity for those
Who stray from the path where true happiness flows.

Have a laugh for the child in her play at thy feet;
Have respect for the aged: and pleasantly greet
The stranger that seeketh for shelter from thee—
Have a covering to spare if he naked should be.

Have a hope in thy sorrow—a calm in thy joy;
Have a work that is worthy thy life to employ;
And oh, above all things on this side the sod,
Have peace with thy conscience, and peace with thy God.

Selected Tale.

THE POOR CLERK'S STORY.

LIFE IN CHEAP LONDON LODGINGS.

I had agreed upon taking the lodgings from the first of December till the New Year's day following; and on beginning my reign in my new quarters, I found the wisdom of hiring apartments of this sort weekly, a plan I ever adopted afterwards Nothing could have been more completely inconvenient as far as accommodation and attendance were concerned, and yet I stayed, for I had already found an interest in the place. The shaky old woman was the servant of all work, the factotum, the fag of the lodgings. Often I have myself relieved her of the breakfast tray, when the cup and saucer and butter-boat and teapot have been trembling responsively, and the egg designed for my humble repast has been divorced from its cup and has been rolling wildly each side, like a barrel on deck in a storm. She cleaned the boots, she swept the stairs, and answered the bell, fetched the beer (no sinecure) and performed, in short, every menial office, her shameless daughter and recreant son-in-law, ate, drank (and were drunk), and slept at ease—with all household burdens, save that one of receiving the lodger's money, shifted from their young shoulders to her crazy care. After a due amount of patience on my part, I ventured to inquire of the old handmaid as to the menage of the slip-shod household.

'Why do you do all the work?' I said kindly to her one morning, after I had extricated my breakfast (at the expense of the egg) from entire dissolution at her hands. 'It is a great deal too much for you.'

To my surprise the poor old woman sat down on a chair and burst into tears. I was not a little astonished; but held my tongue until she had somewhat recovered herself, when I again remarked, 'I am afraid this is too much for you, day after day.'

The old creature rose suddenly, and tottered to the door. 'I humbly pray your pardon, sir,' she stammered. 'I forgot myself. I've not been well lately, sir, and the children have———'

'Stay,' I said. 'Shut the door and tell me all about it. I am anxious to know all about you, and if I can do anything———'

'Oh, no, dear, sir,' cried the poor old wretch, trembling with fear in addition to her usual palsy. 'Don't notice me, sir, if you please; pray don't. If they were to know that I had been crying, or had been talking to you, they———' Here she paused, and looked nervously toward the door.

'What would they do?' I asked.

'They'd beat me, sir. She often does, if I forget anything; and he, oh! he's awful—swearing, and flinging pewter pots at me. I was ill for weeks from a blow he gave me.'

'Why on earth do they ill-treat you?' I asked. 'You do the work while they are idle. There must be some other reason?'

'Sir,' said the old woman with some pride in her voice—cracked, jerky and feeble as it was—'I was once worth more than a thousand pounds, I mean when my husband died, and before she was married. I set them up, but they robbed me of all my money; and they know it, and keep me here, and hate and ill-treat me in consequence.'

'Why do you stay?' I asked; but a moment after I was conscious of the folly of my question, as the old woman answered, 'Where could I go to, sir?'

The simplicity and despair in this response convincing me that I should do no good by personally interfering in the domestic misunderstandings, I refrained from further questioning, and waited for some issue to this course of ill-treatment, when I might, though an outsider, be justified in stepping in as a check. It soon came. In the Christmas week the poor old mother took to her bed, thoroughly conquered by the hard weather and the increasing work. Every day I heard angry voices and curses through the thin wainscoting which separated my bedroom from the wretched old creature's sleeping den. A feeble squeaking was all that rough usage, neglect, or execration elicited. My blood used to blaze within me at the cowardice and the low triumph of that drunken and disreputable pair, who junketed while their mother was gasping for breath, or calling for common assistance. I did once forget my position; and attempted to expostulate with the daughter, my landlady, who came into my room, attended by a rumpled-haired child with a dirty face (which was a pretty likeness of her mother's), on the morning of the twenty-fourth of December.

Bedizened was the landlady, and ribboned all over. Evidently she was bound upon a merry-making with friends at Christmas eve; and I was so struck with the heartlessness of a daughter (who owed her fortunes, such as they were, to the poor woman starving and neglected in the next room) leaving a parent, dying perhaps, in the care of only a child of five years old, that I mildly reflected upon the remarks which the neighbors might make on the occasion. I was speedily silenced by that indescribable manner which a low-bred woman always can assume to those whom she considers as interfering in her concerns; and on her departure, her husband, his eyes still dazed and lusterless from last night's excess, merely put his head inside my door and gave a look; but that glance decided me against interfering any further. I was doomed to a cheerless Christmas eve—alone, in a wretched lodging, with no other occupants than a bed-ridden old woman, and a miserable child. I had taken a rather more expensive dinner than usual that evening, in honor of the day; and when I returned, finding my fire rather low, I called out to the little child, who was, I supposed, in her granny's room, to come and show me where the coal-celler was. A shrill 'Yes, sir,' answered me and I waited for my little guide. She was a long time coming; and I was getting wearied and cold, when I heard a strange hobbling outside my door, and, to my horror and astonishment, the old mother staggered in with a coal scuttle in her hand, the little child grasping her thin dress tightly and smiling the while.

'Gracious Heavens,' I gasped, 'how's this? Why are you here? What ever induced you to get up to do this? I would have gone without a fire a hundred times rather than you should have run this risk.'

The old woman smiled, as I seized the coal-scuttle out of her palsied hands. 'It's nothing, sir—nothing. I'd do it for you, sir—for you; but not for them—no, not for them. God bless you, sir. Good night, and a merry Christmas to you. Come, Nancy, darling.'

'For God's sake!' I cried, 'go back to bed; you'll kill yourself in this bitter cold. Go back, I beseech you.'

'I'm going, sir,' said the shivering creature; 'but are you sure you want nothing fetched, or anything?'

'In Heaven's name, no!' I cried again, 'Do go back to bed; you'll kill yourself'

'No,' muttered the poor old wretch, as I watched her retreating to her den. 'I shall not have killed myself.' And so murmuring she hobbled out of sight.

My terrors were increasing. I poked the fire, but could get no addition to my spirits by watching the friendly blaze. At last, worn out, and at a late hour, I determined upon going to bed, and trying to overcome the sad forebodings which had seized upon me by sleep. I lay a long time awake, but at length I went off into a deep slumber. How long I remained unconscious I do not know; but troublesome dreams affected my sleep, increasing in horror till they culminated in my starting up in my bed with a loud cry ringing in my ears. Believing it to be the effect of a disordered fancy, I was preparing to sleep again, when my blood ran icily through my veins at a repetition of the former cry. It was a child's voice. Yes, and in the next room. I listened, and heard a struggling, and then the pattering of naked feet upon the boarding of the adjacent chamber. I was frozen with fear. Suddenly I heard the child cry out in a panic of fear,—'Granny, Granny, dont. Send it away! send it away! Go away! I dont know you; you are so ugly. Go away!' And a struggle again. This time the child's voice was raised almost to a shriek. 'Go away! go away! Who are you? Let granny alone? O, mother, mother, come back; come back to granny.' And a moment after the little naked feet went pattering down and up the stairs, while the child moaned piteously, 'Oh, mother, mother, come back.' Mastering my fears as well as I could, I leapt out of bed, huddled on some clothes, and cautiously opened my bedroom door. It was pitch dark outside; but I could hear the child, still moaning, descending the kitchen stairs. Feeling my way to the old woman's room, I reached the door and paused a moment to listen. There was silence over the house, save when the wailing of the little girl could be indistinctly heard below. Carefully pushing the door open, I entered, and nearly shrieked aloud at the sight which met my eyes. Crumpled up in bed, with face and knees together, sat the old woman. Her eyes were widely staring, her hands grasping the wretched quilt, her jaw dropped, her face the color of stone, and as inflexible. She was dead.

Taking a hasty inspection of the miser able room, to insure that no one was concealed there, and that there had been no foul play, I carefully and shudderingly retired, and had just lighted my candle in my room when I heard the child ascending the stairs again. I called to her by name, and she ran, sobbing to me, speechless from horror. As soon as I could obtain an answer from her I asked her what she had seen? 'Was it a man?'

'No, no; it wasn't a man, nor a woman. She didn't know what it was; but it was so dread'ul, so ugly. Oh, poor granny, poor granny!'

This was all I could learn from her. I put her into my bed, and, leaving the candle lighted, went out of the house and walked about the streets till daylight.— The carousers had returned and knew the worst then. They were sobered after this shock; and were civil to me, and thanked me for the care I had taken of the child, whom, however, they studiously kept away from me. The old woman was decently buried; and on New Year's day I left my lodgings. I shall never forget that night so long as I live. But what was it that the child saw?

Multum in Parvo,

Original and selected, prepared for the *Mercury*.

CHARADE.

My first in triumphs is commonly found;
In many old houses my second;
My whole is long, taper, red, tufted, and round,
And with beef very excellent reckoned.

Conundrums.—When is a crinoline not a crinoline? When it becomes a lady.

Why is a whirlpool like a donkey? Because its a (N)eddy.

When do two and two not make four? When they stand for 22.

Why is the letter S like a port retort? Because it begins and ends in sauciness.

'Pray, Miss Sophia, what are you making?' said a gentleman to a young lady who was at work upon a garment of a certain description.

'A Sophy covering, sir,' was the blushing reply.

A young man advertises for a situation as son-in-law in a respectable family.— Would have no objection, he says, to go a short distance into the country.

A cross wife, like the bird of Minerva, does most of her hooting at night.

A gentleman, one evening, was seated near a lovely woman, when the company around him were proposing conundrums to each other. Turning to his companion, he said, 'Why is a lady unlike a mirror?'

'She gave it up.'

'Because,' said the rude fellow, 'a mirror reflects without speaking, a lady speaks without reflecting.'

'And why are you unlike a mirror?' asked the lady. He could not tell. 'Because a mirror is smooth and polished, and you are rough and unpolished.'

The gentleman owned there was one lady who did not speak without reflecting and casting reflections.

A pious African stumbled at Newport stumbled while walking one very dark night, and was pitched headforemost down a cellar, which afforded him an 'open entrance.' Springing to his feet, he exclaimed, 'Bress heab'n dat I lit on my hed! If dis nigger had scraped his shins so bad, I spec he broke his leg.'

A Duck Story.—A friend hearing that ducks did alight near here, at night, asked a watchman if it was so? The following was his answer—

'Oh, yes. Last night there cum a flock of one duck; pretty soon there cum a flock of another duck; then there come two ducks all alone. They all lit together, and if my old gun haddent snapt her cap, Lord, what a scattering I would have made!'

The orator who carried away his audience is affectionately and humanely requested to bring it back.

To form an estimate of the beauty of a bonnet put a face in it.

'Union is not always strength' as the sailor said when he saw the purser mixing his rum with water.

'I don't remember having seen you before,' as the lawyer said to his conscience.

'Say, Cæsar Augustus, why are your legs like an organ grinder.'

'Don't know, Mr Sugarloaf; why is they?'

'Cos they carry a monkey about the streets.'

We may laugh at nothing, but we must cry for something.

United States Laws.

OFFICIAL.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 124.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty five, and for other purposes,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and they are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes.

For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, namely:

For the pay of Superintendent of Indian Affairs and of Indian Agents, ninety eight thousand eight hundred dollars,

For pay of sub-agents, six thousand dollars.

For the salary of the agent of the Green Bay agency, to make the same fifteen hundred dollars per annum, an additional sum of five hundred dollars,

For pay of clerk to superintend at St. Louis, Missouri, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of temporary clerks to superintendents of Indian affairs, five thousand dollars.

For pay of clerk to the superintendent of Indian affairs in California, one thousand eight hundred dollars,

For pay of four agents, seven thousand two hundred dollars,

For pay of one blacksmith, one assistant blacksmith, one farmer and one carpenter, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For pay of interpreters, twenty eight thousand four hundred dollars.

For presents to Indians, five thousand dollars,

For provisions for Indians, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars,

For buildings at agencies, and repairs thereof, ten thousand dollars,

For contingencies of the Indian Department, thirty six thousand five hundred dollars.

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes:

BLACKFOOT INDIANS.

For ninth of ten instalments as annuity, to be expended in the purchase of such goods, provisions, and other useful articles as the President, at his discretion, may from time to time determine, per ninth article of the treaty of seventeenth October, eighteen hundred and fifty five, twenty thousand dollars.

For ninth of ten instalments as annuity, to be expended in establishing and instructing them in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and in educating their children, and promoting civilization and christianity, at the discretion of the President, per tenth article of the treaty of seventeenth October, eighteen hundred and fifty five, fifteen thousand dollars.

CHASTA, SCOTON, AND UMPQUA INDIANS.

For tenth of fifteen instalments of annuity, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand dollars.

For tenth of fifteen instalments for the pay of a farmer, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand dollars,

For tenth of fifteen instalments for pay of physician, medicines, and expense of care of the sick, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For tenth of fifteen instalments for pay of teachers and purchase of books and stationery, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand two hundred dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

For two thirds of twenty third of twenty five instalments in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, eight thousand three hundred and thirty three dollars and thirty three cents.

For two thirds of twenty third of twenty five instalments for the pay of two carpenters, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and fifty four, eight hundred dollars.

For two thirds of twenty third of twenty five instalments in goods, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, seven thousand dollars.

For two thirds of twenty third of twenty five instalments for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand three hundred and thirty three dollars and thirty three cents.

For two thirds of twenty third of twenty five instalments for the pay of two farmers, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty seven cents.

For two thirds of twenty third of twenty five instalments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand three hundred and thirty three dollars and thirty three cents.

For tenth of twenty instalments in coin, goods, household furniture, and cooking utensils, agricultural implements and cattle, carpenters' and other tools and building materials, and for moral and educational purposes, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, nineteen thousand dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for six smiths and assistants, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, five thousand and forty dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the support of six smiths' shops, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For eighth of twenty instalments for the seventh smith and assistant, and support of shop, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For support of a smith, assistant and shop for the Bois Forte Band, during the pleasure of the President, per twelfth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For support of two farmers for the Bois Forte band, during the pleasure of the President, per twelfth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand two hundred dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

For one third of twenty third of twenty five instalments in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, four thousand one hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty seven cents.

For one third of twenty third of twenty five instalments for the pay of two carpenters, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, four hundred dollars.

For one third of twenty third of twenty five instalments in goods, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For one third of twenty third of twenty five instalments for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty seven cents.

For one third of twenty third of twenty five instalments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty seven cents.

For one third of twenty third of twenty five instalments for the support of two smiths' shops, including the pay of two smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty seven cents.

For one third of twenty third of twenty five instalments for pay of two farmers, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, three hundred and thirty three dollars and thirty three cents.

For tenth of twenty instalments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty second February, eighteen hundred and fifty five, twenty thousand dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI, AND THE PILLAGER AND LAKE WINNEBAGOSHISH BANDS OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS IN MINNESOTA.

For settlement of the claims for depredations committed by said Indians in eighteen hundred and sixty two, twenty thousand dollars.

For clearing and breaking in reservation and for building houses for the chiefs, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For first of ten instalments for furnishing said Indians with ten yoke of work oxen, agricultural implements, and miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

For expenses incurred by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota in sending commissioners to visit the Chippewa Indians, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty two, one thousand three hundred and thirty eight dollars and seventy five cents.

For the employment of a sawyer, at the discretion of the President, and to remove the saw mill from Gulf Lake reservation to the new reservation set apart, and to extend the road between Gulf Lake and Leach Lake to the junction of the Mississippi and Leach Lake rivers, and to remove the agency to said junction, or as near as practicable, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of female teachers on the reservation, who shall instruct the Indian girls in domestic economy, one thousand dollars.

CHIPPEWAS, PILLAGER, AND LAKE WINNEBAGOSHISH.

For tenth of thirty instalments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty second of February, eighteen hundred and fifty five, ten thousand six hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty six cents.

For tenth of thirty instalments of annuity in goods, per third article treaty twenty second of February, eighteen hundred and fifty five, eight thousand dollars.

For tenth of thirty instalments for purposes of utility, per third article treaty twenty second of February, eighteen hundred and fifty five, four thousand dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for purposes of education, per third article treaty twenty second February, eighteen hundred and fifty five, three thousand dollars.

For tenth of fifteen annual instalments for support of two smiths and smiths' shops, per third article treaty twenty second February, eighteen hundred and fifty five, two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

For pay of an engineer to grist and saw mill at Leach Lake, six hundred dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF SAGINAW, SWAN CREEK, AND BLACK RIVER.

For ninth of ten equal annual instalments in coin, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of treaty second August, eighteen hundred and fifty five, ten thousand dollars.

For ninth of ten instalments for the support of one blacksmith shop, per second article treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty five, twelve hundred and forty dollars.

For fourth of five equal annual instalments for educational purposes, under the direction of the President, two thousand dollars.

For fourth of five equal annual instalments in agricultural implements, three thousand dollars.

CHIPPEWAS, MENOMONEES, WINNEBAGOES, AND NEW YORK INDIANS.

For eduction, during the pleasure of Congress, per fifth article treaty eleventh August, eighteen hundred and twenty seven, one thousand five hundred dollars.

CHICKASAWS.

For permanent annuity in goods, per act of twenty fifth February, seventeen hundred and ninety nine, three thousand dollars.

CHOCTAWS.

For permanent annuity, per second article of treaty sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty second June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for support of light-horsemen, per thirteenth article treaty eighteenth October eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article treaty twenty second June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, six hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for education, per second article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty second June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, six thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for blacksmith, per sixth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article treaty twenty second of June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, six hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel, per ninth article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty second June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For interest on five hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, for education, support of the government, and other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the tenth and thirteenth articles of the treaty of twenty second June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, twenty five thousand dollars.

CAMANCHES, KIOWAS, AND APACHES OF ARKANSAS RIVER.

For the first five instalments, being the second series for the purchase of goods, provisions and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty three, eighteen thousand dollars.

For expenses of transportation of the first of five instalments of goods, provisions and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty three, seven thousand dollars.

KIOWAY, APACHE, AND CAMANCHES.

For the salary of an agent for the Kioway, Apache, and Camanche Indians, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty five, fifteen hundred dollars.

CREEKS.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, three thousand dollars,

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty twenty fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, twenty thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and for shop and tools, per eighth article treaty twenty fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty twenty fourth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For wagon maker during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty three, and fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, six hundred dollars.

For assistance in agricultural operations during the pleasure of the President, per eighth article treaty twenty fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty six, and fifth article treaty 7th August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, two thousand dollars.

For education during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, one thousand dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred thousand dollars for purposes of education, per sixth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, ten thousand dollars.

DELAWARES.

For life annuity to chief, per private article to supplemental treaty twenty fourth September eighteen hundred and twenty nine, to treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one hundred dollars.

For interest on forty six thousand and eighty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of thirty six sections of land set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty nine for education, two thousand three hundred and four dollars.

IOWAS.

For interest in lieu of investment on fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, balance of one hundred and fifty-seven thousand dollars, to the first of July, eighteen hundred and sixty five, at five per centum, for education or other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the seventy-five dollars.

KANSAS.

For interest in lieu of investment on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, ten thousand dollars.

KICKAPOOS.

For eleventh instalment of interest, at five per centum, on one hundred thousand dollars for educational and other beneficial purposes, five thousand dollars.

For eleventh instalment on two hundred thousand dollars, to be paid in eighteen hundred and sixty four, per second article treaty eighteen hundred and fifty four, nine thousand dollars.

MENOMONEES.

For ninth of twelve instalments for continuing and keeping up a blacksmith shop, and providing the usual quantity of iron and steel, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October eighteen hundred and forty eight, and third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, nine hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents.

For ninth of ten instalments of annuity upon two hundred thousand dollars, balance of three hundred thousand dollars for cession of lands, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty eight, and third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand dollars.

For ninth of fifteen instalments for pay of miller, per third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars.

MIAMIES OF KANSAS.

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent provision for miller, in lieu of gunsmith per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifth article treaty twenty third October, eighteen hundred and thirty four, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars.

For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, for educational purposes, per third article treaty fifty June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments upon two hundred thousand dollars, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

MIAMIES OF INDIANA.

For interest on two hundred and twenty one thousand two hundred and fifty seven dollars and eighty six cents, uninvested, at five per centum, for Miami Indians of Indiana, per Senate's amendment to fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, eleven thousand and sixty two dollars and eighty nine cents.

MIAMIES—EEL RIVER.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety five, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty twenty first August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third and seperate article to treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.

NISQUALLY, PUYALLUP AND OTHER TRIBES AND BANDS OF INDIANS.

For tenth instalment, in part payment for relinquishment of title to lands, to be applied to beneficial objects, per fourth article treaty twenty sixth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, fifteen hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for pay of instructor, smith, physician, carpenter, farmer and assistant if necessary, per tenth article treaty twenty sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six thousand seven hundred dollars.

OMAHAS.

(Continued on fourth page.)

The Newport Mercury.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1864.

Peace—in Europe at least, appears more likely to be the result of negotiation at last, than if the views of various powers upon the subject had not been submitted to discussion and deliberation in London. Civilization approves of such attempts even when they fail to accomplish the objects of negotiation in a formal manner. The mind is by such means made to take a survey of the field in which brute force alone might otherwise become the sole arbiter of events. The ceremonies and delay which the usages of a higher state of civilization have established in the world, as necessarily preceding the commencement of hostilities, are all in favor of a peaceful settlement of supposed causes of war; and, therefore, in favor of humanity. And the fact that hostilities have intervened should present no insuperable barrier to the restoration of peace. If in consequence of additional animosity the practical adjustment of a controversy has become more difficult, that circumstance is not a sufficient reason or any reason at all why no exertions should be made by negotiation to put an end to the waste of an unprofitable strife.

Considerations of this kind appear to have some weight in the councils of the more troubled portions of Europe. The weaker belligerent, however, is more likely to resort to a moral expedient for relief from existing and threatened encroachments, than the stronger belligerent; though the stronger belligerent, while under no apprehension of danger, may be equally interested in the pursuit of a pacific course in order to preserve a character free from the reproach of aiming at injustice and oppression. This at least is supposed to be the case in a moral point of view; though some may doubt whether nations have any such equality as to make the great and small uniformly responsible for their conduct. The theory, that might makes right, has too long been regarded as sound doctrine to be hastily deprived of all influence in the world. Great nations are still supposed by some to have great rights; while small nations of less power to defend themselves against violent encroachments are hardly allowed to have any.

The Danish Monarchy, finding itself in a critical situation and abandoned to the necessity of looking out for itself unaided by the assistance of powerful allies, appears to have resorted to negotiation with its enemies to save what may yet be saved of its power by moral means. Report says that efforts have been made to bring about a cessation of hostilities; but that the Commissioner sent for that purpose had returned from the Head Quarters of the German Allies, and had not been successful, at least to the proposed extent; though a Berlin dispatch is published declaring that a truce to the 31st of July had actually been consummated, and that in the meantime propositions for peace will be made. If these things are truly reported, the prospect is that the storm which has burst with so much violence upon the heads of the poor Danes, and so long threatening to involve many other nations in the same calamity, will soon blow over, leaving the Danish Monarchy and the Danish nationality still delineated on the map of Europe.

And the rest of the world may be supposed to have some interest in the peaceful termination of a barbarous conflict. Not that the monarchy and the nationality of Denmark are of equal importance to mankind. Perhaps the latter might gain by the loss of the former.—But because there seems to be an actual reality in a national existence which is essential to the happiness of a people and which perhaps no form of government can do better than to preserve, or worse than to weaken and destroy.—And it might be a less evil that a monarchy with its incidents should dissolve into thin air and no more be seen upon the earth, than that a people living in harmony as one nation should be torn asunder by an alienation which can neither be cured nor peaceably endured. But how far are Americans from being in that situation? The London Herald states that Mason, introduced by Mr. Lindsay, has had an unofficial interview with Lord Palmerston. That the interview was satisfactory to all parties.—That Mr. Lindsay withdrew his intended motion in Parliament for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, in consequence of this interview. And that Lord Palmerston gave him some encouragement that his motion would be supported by the Ministry at the proper time, that being as the Herald supposes when Grant and Sherman shall have been defeated.

Too much responsibility is sometimes attached to war, as introducing into the world the manifest evils with which it is so generally attended and by which it is always followed.—But if we could trace the injurious and baneful influences which at last end in violence, and follow them back to their source, we might find that war is only the natural and necessary result of a highly culpable neglect of the duties of peace. This may not always be the case when hostilities are commenced from accidental causes. But even then, if there is not a preparation for such scenes in the actual training of previous influences, the war when it comes will be short and more tolerable while it lasts, because there is no accumulation of poison to be rendered inactive and harmless by such a severe caustic. And perhaps the fault is never so much in the prosecution of hostilities, as in those causes which have rendered such a course almost inevitable. Nations might always be kept in peace internally as well as externally, if they were always well governed both by their own good sense and by the good sense of their governments. Then, there would be no outbreaks of violence between nations or parts of nations, any more than brawls and fightings will occur between individuals who behave civilly and courteously towards each other. But in order that this may be the case, peaceful restraints must occasionally be applied whenever a tendency in the wrong direction shall begin to require. Many evils of the most dangerous kind may be best guarded against by peaceful remedies if taken in season. But it requires a high elevation of moral and intellectual power to watch over the ever changing condition of human affairs, and to check and regulate the elements which determine the different degrees of human happiness. This power, however, every nation, State, community, or individual at the age of discretion, should possess as internal guide to self-control and the better to influence the conduct and the character of others. And if such a power had always been exercised to the extent to which it was possessed, it is believed that the condition of the world would have been more improved.

The question whether the men once of the notorious *Alabama*, and who were received on board the *Deerhound*, said to be an English royal yacht, and who were by that means perhaps saved from being drowned after the *Alabama* was sunk, are still to be viewed as prisoners taken by the *Kearsage* or not, appears to have excited the interest of many and to have led to proceedings of importance in the Navy Department. And an unofficial report says, that the question has been submitted to a Board of Navy Officers of which Rear Admiral Shubrick was Chairman; and that the Board has decided that those persons are rightfully to be regarded as prisoners of war, notwithstanding their escape from the immediate control of the *Kearsage*. This decision is also said to have been approved by the government. But the official report will no doubt clear the subject of the uncertainty and contradictions which now appear to rest upon the decision.—On one hand, we are told that the men and their officers rescued by the *Deerhound* are legitimate prisoners of war belonging to our government according to all precedents. On the other hand, the statement is made that there are no precedents in the Naval History of this country or in that of any other, which agree at all in the peculiar circumstances of this novel case. But if this be so, and a precedent is to be established by this decision, the importance of the question becomes greatly enhanced by this circumstance; especially if a demand upon the English government for the surrender of Semmes shall be made and insisted upon by our government, as some suppose will be done. But however that may be, it is not likely that the act done by the *Deerhound* will be disavowed or repudiated as a matter of humanity; as in similar circumstances a neutral vessel should be ready to save men from drowning, whether they belonged to one flag or the other during the conflict.

Connecticut is great on new ideas and has been long noted for its many humbugs, but all projects originating in that State are not of this character. The latest project and one destined to be of great benefit, is known as the Travelers Insurance Co., the object of which is to insure against accidents of every description.

A man about starting on a journey pays ten dollars for a policy which in case of his being killed while traveling during the year will secure to his family five thousand dollars, or in case he is totally disabled will secure him twenty-five dollars a week for six months.

Or a mechanic who is liable to accidents while working at his trade can pay eighteen dollars, and obtain a policy which in case of his being injured during the year will secure him fifteen dollars a week for six months should he be disabled so long.

Mr. Walter B. Simmons advertises to-day that he is the agent for this company, and we have no doubt many men would derive benefit by availing themselves of its provisions.

Mr. James P. Ludlow, of this city, a graduate of Rochester University, was ordained to the ministry according to the usages of the Baptist denomination, on Wednesday last at the Central Baptist Church in this city. The services were conducted as follows:—

Prayer of Invocation, by Rev. Dr. Caswell; Reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. W. S. McKenzie; Sermon, by Rev. Dr. Caldwell; Prayer of Ordination, by Rev. H. Lincoln; Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. H. E. Robins; [illegible]

Mr. Ludlow will soon take his departure for California, and labor under the auspices of the Home Missionary Society.

We learn with pleasure that the citizens of Newport are to have an opportunity of seeing Powell's splendid national picture of Perry's victory on Lake Erie, painted for the State of Ohio, and which the Sons of Rhode Island in New York, are most desirous to have exhibited first in this State. The picture is 14 by 18 feet, the figures are life size, the drawing is masterly, the portraits are wonderfully like and the whole is spirited and effective. It will be exhibited shortly in the State House, under the auspices of the Redwood Library, an invitation having been extended to the artist by the Board of Directors, to bring it to Newport, the home of Perry, where we are sure it will be warmly welcomed by every one.

Our readers may expect to hear of startling news from Petersburg very soon. Gen. Grant is proceeding with the same plans as were adopted at Vicksburg, and the place is not to be taken by assault or bombardment, but while he has apparently been lying quiet resting his men, operations have been progressing which will shortly remind the inhabitants that there has been an earthquake in that vicinity.

During the advance of Gen. Sherman towards Atlanta, Garrard's Cavalry crossed the Chattahoochie at Roswell where they found the extensive mills in full operation for the manufacture of tent cloth. As it was a surprise more than four hundred girls were found at work and as they were lending "aid and comfort" to the enemy, Gen. Sherman decided to send the whole flock to Ohio.

The long desired rain which fell on Monday last was most thankfully received and vegetation of every kind has been greatly benefitted by it. The drouth lasted about forty days and a short continuance would have caused almost a total failure to the crops. The quantity which fell is estimated at two-thirds of an inch which wet the earth to the depth of about four inches.

The boiler shop which is being built just South of Crandall's ship-yard will be completed in a few weeks. The building will be of brick twenty feet high and covering fifty by one hundred feet of land. Attached will be a blacksmiths shop of the same height and covering twenty five by forty feet.

The Flour Mill of ex-Mayor Swinburne is fast approaching completion and in the course of six weeks we shall be able to procure our Flour fresh bolted and at as low rates as offered in the New York markets.

The report last week of the sale of the Peleg Sanford farm in Middletown, should have read "one-half part of the farm, being ten and a half acres, for [illegible]," instead of twenty-one acres.

The French frigate *Guerriere*, Rear Admiral Reynaud, 36 guns, arrived in our harbor yesterday, and will remain a few days. Complimentary salutes were exchanged between her and the *Constitution*.

George W. Tanner has been appointed Inspector of Segars for the first district of this State.

The Public Schools of this city will be allowed the next four weeks for a vacation.

We cut from a New York paper the following notice of Lieut. Frederick Callender Ogden, a gallant officer of the United States Army, believing that the citizens of Newport should possess this record of one who went from amongst them; whose character was known and valued by many of them; and whose early death is a loss and a glory to them, as well as to his friends and to his country.

"We have to record the death of another of the young heroes of this war—one among the choicest and best of all who have fallen—Lieutenant Frederick Callender Ogden, Adjutant of the First United States Cavalry, of Sheridan's command, and son of Edward Ogden, Esq., of Newport, Rhode Island, who was killed at the head of his regiment in the battle at Trevillian Station, Va., on the 11th of June. The ball entered just below the eye, and must have caused instant death. It was guided, it would seem, in direct response to his own earnest wish, expressed just before he left for the field. "I have given myself up to the country," he said, "and as to my fate I have but one prayer to offer, that I may not be wounded nor left in the hands of the enemy." Thus died, in the twenty-fifth year of his age, a youth of whose endearing and noble excellence we know not how to speak. "Every eye that saw him blessed him."

Lieut. Ogden was educated at Yale College, and after graduation spent some time in Europe, until recalled by the war. He came home, and sought at once the front of danger. He glowed from the start with delight for his profession, rapidly advancing towards eminent knowledge and ability as a soldier, and meeting fatigue, privation and danger as if he were a creature made for hardship and turbulence. Yet he was, in fact, made for no war but a war of Christian duty and honor. Brutality, tumult, and blood were all alien to a nature which, though firm as the firmest, was also fine and pure, and peculiarly rich in the whole circle of honorable affections—a heart of gentleness and courtesy, enshrined in a soul of nobleness and courage.

So it was no common offering, when, hearing the voice of his country as if it were the voice of a mother, and led alone by the highest instincts, he promptly returned from Europe; and, though an only, and most precious son, and the centre of a lovely household, gave himself to all the worst hardships of campaigning, (first in the West, and lately in the East,) and at last by his death, met where such as he always are found, with his beautiful and heroic front to the foe, offered himself up a child of the nation, as true and fair an offering as any in her annals. Four generations back, his honored ancestors were among those who declared the existence and laid the foundation of the Republic; and to-day this noble son has poured the life blood from his veins in defence of the work they began. Would to God that Americans in this crisis, and in this its greatest moment, would think and act worthy of their dead, worthy of him and of such as him. O what hearts must we have, not to feel that these dead bind up our lives by every sacred tie to a nobler style of allegiance to the State. Let us lay no offerings on these early graves of words or of tears merely, but of deeds, in some measure worthy of the inestimable lives which have been offered for us."

Again, and after so short an interval, the journals are found to be teeming with the vague and uncertain reports of another rebel advance to the Potomac, if not another incursion into the States North of that river. And whether the country in that quarter is actually about to be overrun again by another plundering expedition or not, the grounds for apprehension this time appear to be very similar to those which lately produced so much alarm and were finally found to be of so serious a nature. The value of property taken and carried away from Maryland in the earlier part of the month is computed by some to the amount of millions, to say nothing of the destruction wantonly committed without any positive benefit to the invaders, except on the score of vengeance and as diminishing the resources of their Northern antagonists. The report of the recapture of any considerable amount of plunder while on its way off, in Virginia, appears not to have [illegible] out any good foundation in fact. And if this was the case, that the third raid of the enemy was so successful in replenishing his means of subsistence, another adventure of the kind was on that account more to be expected, and for the same reason these later reports are more likely to be in some respects true. Those who think otherwise because the country in that quarter has already been so extensively robbed as to offer less attraction to invaders, are told that the object of the present incursion is to penetrate farther into the interior, and that Pennsylvania as well as Maryland is now supposed to be the destination of this plundering expedition. But it is a matter of the greatest regret that this war at best only a scourge of the vicious times into which the whole country had fallen, should have degenerated into a war upon private property and domestic security. And the restoration of the rules of civilized war would be hailed by many perhaps, with a joy only to be surpassed by that which would follow the restoration of the rules of peace.

Naval.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward S. Matthews, has been ordered to the Naval Academy.

Commander B. J. Totten has been ordered to examination at Philadelphia and Washington, under the act to equalize the grade of line officers of the Navy.

Lieut. Frank Ellery is detached from the Naval Rendezvous, Boston, and on sick leave.

Captain Samuel F. Hazard has been detached from the Naval Rendezvous, Portsmouth, N. H. and ordered to the Naval Rendezvous, Boston.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward Matthews has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to Naval Rendezvous, Providence.

Chaplain D. X. Junkin has been placed on furlough until further orders.

Acting Master's Mate John P. Carfield has been ordered to the *Cowslip*.

Acting Ensign George W. Williams previously ordered to the *Shamrock*, is now ordered to take passage to Charleston, S. C., for duty in the South Atlantic Squadron.

At the Sanitary Fair held at Philadelphia a few weeks since, a magnificent vase was presented for competition by the firm of Bailey & Co., of that city. In *Leslie's Illustrated* of last week a representation is given, from which we should judge that it must have been a magnificent piece of workmanship, reflecting great credit on the generous donors. All but the lower base was of solid silver, over sixty pounds weight of which was used in its construction.—The amount received for it was $10,455, and the lucky recipient was Edward G. James, Esq., President of the Corn Exchange, Philadelphia.

In accordance with the recommendation of Congress, and by proclamation of the President, next Thursday will be observed throughout the loyal States as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. There are good reasons for observing each and all of the specified offerings, for by the wickedness of speculators provisions will become so high that we shall, ere long, be compelled to fast; our position as a nation, when contrasted with former times, is certainly humiliating, and to ask the Divine Being to extricate us from this position, should be the prayer of all.

We do not like to refer to matters partaking of personal quarrels, but when an outrage is perpetrated in our public streets at the dead of night, and evidently by previous concerted action, it is right that the matter should be made public, that all may be put upon their guard.—For some time past the Providence *Bulletin* has employed Mr. J. S. Miller to collect shipping news, and report local news in this city for that paper. As is too often the case, many of the items are from the casual remarks of irresponsible persons. One evening last week the non-commissioned officers at Fort Adams gave a ball and invited a number of respectable ladies from this city, who, on account of the fog, were conveyed to the Fort in an omnibus. Mr. Miller gave his report of the ball as he received it, and represented it as a soldiers ball, and that the ladies were taken from the highways and by-ways to the Fort in an omnibus. The language used was susceptible of misconstruction, and the officers were very indignant. Saturday afternoon one of them met Mr. Miller, and asked him if he wrote the report.—He answered in the affirmative, and by further conversation found that he had committed a wrong, and immediately stated he would apologize in the next number of that paper, and supposed that by so doing the offended parties would be satisfied. But they were not, and between 11 and 12 o'clock the same night two persons called at his boarding house and requested the landlord to call him, and on making his appearance they represented that a party of his friends were at the Redwood House having a good time, and wanted him to come up. He at first declined, but they insisted, when finally he concluded that a party from his home in Narragansett might be here on an excursion and he would be glad to meet them. On arriving at the house he was shown to an upper room, and there met a Captain and three Lieutenants of the 15th U. S. Infantry. He was surprised, but there was no escape; and to their peremptory request that he should write an apology and sign it, he consented. After this was performed they left him in the room, but as they did not return he went down stairs and asked if they were done with him. They then obliged him to sign a paper which they had drawn up, and, after a few angry words, he was allowed to depart. As he neared Touro Park he heard footsteps, and on looking round saw a person pursuing him. He quickened his pace, but was immediately overhauled and felled to the ground, and kicked and bruised badly.—His cries brought two Naval Academy watchmen, and his assailants ran. On recovering, he was conducted home by one of the watchmen, and on Sunday, when we saw him, he had not fully recovered from his fright.

Although the means taken to procure the apology were extremely harsh, we should not consider that worth noticing, but the cowardly assault upon a small, sickly man, who had shown a manly disposition to apologize for a mistake made without malicious motives, does not speak well for the parties interested. Mr. Miller has left the city and given up his situation, and probably no action will be taken by him to bring the parties to justice.

The great desire of the people for peace is being made more manifest each day. The press of the country, representing every shade of politics, speak out more boldly, and the demand must be noticed. It is not by kneeling like suppliant slaves that this desired boon is to be brought about, for the honor and dignity of a free and independent people must be upheld at whatever sacrifice shall be necessary.—The material victories of our armies during the past few months, has undoubtedly done much to weaken the strength of the enemy, who had drawn into the ranks nearly every available man; and when the great armies that are now fighting for the purposes of Jeff. Davis shall have been used up or captured, they can pursue this war only by small bands. The loyal States have not drawn half their available men, and can respond to the last call of the President with promptness, if the right feeling is manifested at the head of Government. To accomplish this, such journals as the *N. Y. Commercial, Post, Herald and World*, ask that Gen. McClellan may be appointed to an independent command, acting in conjuction with Gen. Grant. It is claimed by the friends of McClellan that he can rally one hundred thousand men in a very short time, and by placing him in command of the defences of Washington, our operations at Petersburg would be no longer hindered. The people say let the experiment be tried, and with this available force—which would in a great measure be made up of discharged veterans—much would be accomplished towards compelling the rebels to sue for peace. The principle should be—let all means be employed to close up the war at once, and to unite the people of all parties in a great and immediate effort to that end.

On Sunday last the sail-boat *White Cloud* was hired by John Killian, who invited Timothy Sullivan, Mrs. Dennis Murphy, Bridget Riley and Hannah Sullivan to take a sail. Timothy Sullivan had charge of the boat until she had passed the Breakwater when he gave the charge to Killian. A strong breeze was blowing from the Southwest and Killian made the sheet fast and soon after a flaw struck the sail and before it could be got clear the boat rolled over and sunk. Timothy Sullivan swam for the Jamestown Ferry Boat which he saw coming towards him and was picked up in a nearly exhausted condition. Mrs. Murphy was also rescued but was too far gone to be resuscitated. Killian and Bridget Riley sank and the body of Hannah Sullivan, the child, was found entangled in the main sheet rope when the boat was raised.

This accident should act as a double warning, first not to take the Sabbath for pleasure excursions and secondly not to trust the care of a boat to an inexperienced person.

All those desiring to aid in relieving the sufferings of our brave soldiers, are earnestly requested to provide them with the following simple luxury—*Currant Paste.*—Extract the juice from the currants, pour it into soup plates or deep dishes previously greased with butter. Expose them to the sun until the juice becomes of the consistency of paste, (like jujube paste,) and it curl over in a roll. Put it away in glass jars. A small piece of this paste, about the size of a walnut, dissolved in a tumbler of cold water, makes a very refreshing drink for feverish soldiers. They generally prefer it without sugar.

SOLDIERS' FRIEND.

Light Battery C, of the Third Regiment of this State, has been with the *Potomac* army since the landing of Gen. Butler at Bermuda Hundred, and up to last report had repelled eleven assaults and expended five hundred rounds of ammunition.

Montgomery, Alabama.—On Friday, the 12th of April, 1861, the populace of Montgomery, Alabama, gathered in immense crowds before the hotel at which Jefferson Davis and Secretary Walker were stopping, to hear from them in regard to the attack upon Fort Sumter, which had that day been made. Montgomery was then the Capital of the Confederacy.

Mr. Davis was too unwell to appear and speak, but Mr. Walker, who engineered the War Department of the infant Confederacy, was full of burning words and "electrical eloquence." He could not inform his hearers when the war would end, but "he would prophecy," says the report, "that the flag which now flaunts the breeze here would float over the dome of the Capitol at Washington before the first of May. Let them try Southern chivalry (he added), and test the extent of Southern resources, and it might float eventually over Faneuil Hall itself."

Three years and a quarter have passed, and Mr. Walker's prophesies, absolute and contingent, are yet unfulfilled. On the other hand, the South has been slowly and steadily pushed back, and Gen. Rosseau has borne the starry banner to the very neighborhood of Mongomery. Southern resources have been tested and found to be immense, but they have been surpassed by the resources opposed to them.

If foolish vaticinations and silly promises of breaking the backbone of the rebellion have prevailed untimely, and found eager and credulous believers here, they are at least rivalled by the blatant blusterings which have ornamented Southern eloquence since the election of 1860, and which have made phosphorescent all the seething waves of the sea of rhetoric, on which the rebellion has been tossed for these many and weary years. Walker's speech may be put against the most hopeful of our "ninety days" prophesies, and then he can take the premium for real absurdity and genuine failure to bring the war up to the tone of the manifesto.

Rosseau's raid is a startling commentary on the incipient hopes of the rebellion, while Early's raid was equally significant of the spirit enunciated by Walker, and which exhibited a vitality as marked as that which animated the traitors in the very nest of treason, when Beauregard first opened on Sumter. There is this to say, however, that Southern resources are tapering down toward nothingness, and that success at Atlanta and at Richmond will reduce them to their final "test."

The U. S. steamer Connecticut, Commander John J. Almy, arrived at Boston, Monday, from the Wilmington blockade, via Hampton Roads. She has been in commission about one year and has seen some hard service, having made an efficient and successful cruise. She has captured four steamers with valuable cargoes on board (the Juno, Scotia, Minnie and Greyhound), all of which have been sent to that port for adjudication. The new and superior steamer Phantom, with a valuable cargo of arms and stores, was also run ashore and destroyed after a very hard chase, by the Connecticut, on the coast of North Carolina. As senior ship, in cooperation with others, she ran on shore and destroyed two other blockade running steamers (the Ceres and Antonica) with their cargoes.

In this cruise the Connecticut has encountered thirteen heavy gales, some of them in the Gulf stream, while employed on the off shore cruising ground. A remarkable degree of good health has prevailed on board. With a complement of two hundred and twenty, including officers and crew, there has not been a single death from sickness.

The Connecticut has been sent to Boston to await further orders from the department.

Centennial Celebration of Brown University.—On Tuesday, the 6th of September next, the day before Commencement, Brown University will celebrate the completion of its first century. A general invitation is extended to all graduates, regular and honorary, to be present on that occasion. The Rev. President Sears will deliver the centennial address.—There will be a subscription dinner by tickets on the College grounds, at which addresses will be made by distinguished graduates and friends of the College. In order to make the festival worthy of the occasion, all of the usual celebrations of the day will be omitted.—*Prov. Jour.*

Proceeds of Sanitary Fairs.—The magnificent series of Sanitary Fairs, begun several months ago at Chicago, is now nearly closed. The substantial results have been in the highest degree satisfactory. The following is a tolerably accurate statement of the proceeds of the fairs: Chicago, $75,000; Cincinnati, $120,000; Boston, $140,000; Brooklyn, $300,000; Cleveland, $120,000; Buffalo, $100,000; New York, $1,200,000; St. Louis, $575,000; Philadelphia, $1,000,000; Pittsburg, $350,000; smaller fairs aggregate about $150,000. Total, $4,437,000.

All in One Team.—Wheeling, Va., must be a great place. The Intelligencer of that city says: "We saw yesterday, going up toward the upper ferry, a team of four animals—a horse, a pony, a mule and a bull. The horse had the heaves, the pony was blind, the mule was lame, and the bull had no provision for fly time. In the wagon—which was an ordinary one—sat a white man, a crippled negro and a tame skunk. The skunk was firmly bound by a wisp of straw. The white man held the lines, the team held its own, and the nigger held the skunk."

Twenty-one Men Killed.—A terrific accident occurred at the Phœnix Colliery, Pa., on Saturday evening, which resulted in the instant death of twenty-one men, who were on a slope car coming out of the mine from their day's work. When near the top of the slope the chain broke, allowing the car to run back a distance of six hundred feet on a slope of 75 degrees. Every man of the descending car was killed.

Fire in Fall River.—A large barn in Fall River, belonging to Edward Bennett, was consumed Tuesday morning. It was occupied by Capt. Sherman as a boarding stable. Twenty horses, a portion belonging to the occupant, with harnesses and carriages, the entire contents of the barn, were burned.

The Late English Pirate.—Of the officers of the English Alabama, 15 out of 26 were Englishmen; and of the crew, out of 66 men, 49 were English. Of the remaining 17, 13 were Irish, Welsh, Scotch and Portuguese. No wonder Mr. Bull felt grieved at the destruction of the Alabama.

A match for $250 a side was lately trotted in England between the American horse Jack Rossiter and an English mare named Matchless, fifty miles, in harness. The mare died during the race, and the horse won with great ease in the very good time of 3h. 45m.

Loss by Fires.—The losses by fires in the Northern States since January 1st, where the property destroyed at each fire was worth twenty thousand dollars and upward, are estimated by the New York Herald to exceed eighteen million dollars.

By our latest foreign files, to the 12th inst., we observe that the crop prospects in Great Britain are considered very favorable. The yield of wheat is likely to be above the average, and the potato crop in Ireland is very abundant.

Gov. Seymour of New York, has suspended the departure of militia regiments for one hundred days until the question of the liability of the men to draft during their absence is settled.

The health of all classes in the South has greatly improved since the war, on account of their simple diet, roast corn coffee, plain corn bread and bacon.

Appointment.—Col. Jacob H. Sypher has been assigned to the command of the 11th Regiment U. S. H. A., formerly the 14th R. I. H. A.

Captain McKim, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., at Boston, now offers $160 for horses suitable for cavalry service.

All that is thus far known concerning the reappearance of the rebel raiders on the Upper Potomac is, that a portion of Hunter's forces, under Crook and Averill, had an engagement with the enemy, beyond Winchester, and were defeated after some severe skirmishing. As our troops retreated, the rebels closely followed them, and re-occupied Martinsburg immediately on its being evacuated by us. A portion of the Union forces appear to have fallen back to the Potomac, opposite Williamsport, while the remainder retreated to Harper's Ferry. We hardly think that they will again venture into Maryland, inasmuch as all of Hunter's command, which, on their recent raid, were in Western Virginia, now confront them. The Washington Republican of Tuesday evening says on this point: "We are not at liberty to state, in detail, what preparations has been made to repel the invaders; but, in brief, we can say that we doubt whether they will even be able to cross the Potomac. If they do, their stay in Maryland will be brief. There is no need of any panic in Washington. New York, as usual, has began the work of panic already. The opinion is, that Lee has reinforced Gen. Early, with the intention of making such demonstrations against the Federal capital as will force Gen. Grant to weaken his army before Petersburg and Richmond. The military authorities are on the alert this time. They are not surprised, but are in full possession of all the facts concerning the strength and movements of the enemy." It appears from the following in the Star, that other troops, in addition to those of Hunter, are ready to repel a second raid: "It is hardly possible that Early will venture to poke his nose far in this direction, as he must be aware that in doing so he will speedily encounter some very different fighting material from the thin and broken down columns of Hunter." Allusion is doubtless had here to the Sixth and portions of the Nineteenth Corps. The death of Col. Mulligan is confirmed.

The Profits of Coal Mining.—According to statements which we notice in the columns of our cotemporaries, the miners of coal have placed their vocation high up in the list of remunerative callings. It is said that some of the coal miners of this State earn at piece work from three hundred to four hundred dollars a month; car pushers get their six dollars per day, and some of them think there ought to be a strike which would insure them eight dollars. According to these statements it is altogether unnecessary for the adventurous to go to California and dig for gold. Forty-eight hundred dollars a year for a moderate degree of work (the coal miners do not fatigue themselves) is better than auriferous chances in the wet or dry diggings. Perhaps we can see in these statements some reason why coal is so high, but not all of them. The determination of the carrying companies to make good profits for themselves and heavy dividends for their stockholders has something to do with it. The resolution of the owners of collieries to make the most of circumstances, which puts the public at their mercy, and to add to their own gains, must enter into the calculation. Combinations of middle men and others, according to the fashion of the times, must not be forgotten. The government is an immense consumer in its steamers, and the forges, foundries and factories engaged in government work must have quantities of coal. Take all these together, and throw in the advance in gold and in articles of produce and general consumption, and we have some of the elements of the coal problem which must interfere to prevent the solution being as favorable as might be desired.—*Phil. Inq.*

The New Loan.—The Secretary of the Treasury invites subscriptions to a loan upon three years notes, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. in currency, and convertible at maturity, at the holder's option, into six per cent. gold interest bonds, redeemable after five, and payable after twenty years. The interest will be payable half yearly, and the notes will not be constituted legal tender. The whole amount of these securities authorized is $200,000,000, of which the Secretary does not offer any limited amount, but leaves the extent of subscriptions to be determined by the disposition of subscribers.

The offer of the Secretary is doubtless well adapted for bringing in subscriptions. The bonds will pay at present a handsome rate of interest, compared with many other investments; the interest is made payable half-yearly, which will suit well the convenience of those who buy the notes for the purposes of income. They are to be issued in small denominations, as well as large, meeting the convenience of a large class desirous of putting out their surplus earnings at interest; and at maturity they are convertible into a coin interest bond, which, at the present rate of gold, would yield equivalent to 15 per cent. interest in currency; while they are more readily negotiable than an ordinary bond. These are recommendations that ought to render the Seven-thirty loan as popular as the Five-twenty has proved.

The Macon Prisoners.—The Hartford Courant publishes letters from an officer, now a prisoner to the rebels in Macon, Georgia. He says:—

"Every State in the Union is represented here, and a jolly crowd it is. Our camp consists of four acres, inclosed by a board stockade twenty feet high. The location is healthy, well supplied with water, occupied by nearly one thousand of us, as comfortable as can be for prisoners. All the officers who were in prison at Richmond are here also. Our occupation consists in cooking our corn meal and bacon, policing camp, and, since the arrival of the Richmond prisoners, looking for vermin."

A Blind Printer.—The editor of the Green Castle Banner says he found a curiosity in a printing office at Gosport. One of the gentlemen connected with the establishment is a blind man, and sets up types remarkably well. He is the first blind printer we ever came across. He stated to us that his average day's work was 5000 ems, and that on several occasions he set from 7000 to 9000. His letter is distributed for him, and his copy read by his partner, his memory being so perfect he can retain from four to six lines; when this is finished he cries the last word "set," when another sentence is read, and thus continues on during the day.

Strength of the Raiders.—The engineers of the Coast Survey, who have examined the ground occupied by the rebels during their stay in front of Washington, and have taken the evidences of a large number of citizens living in that vicinity, report that ten large infantry and two small cavalry companies were in our immediate front, besides McCauseland's cavalry, numbering 1500, on the Rockville road.—The entire force is estimated at 30,000 men and 40 pieces of artillery.

By order of Gen. Butler, a 13-inch mortar has been mounted on a platform car on the City Point Railroad. It is run up to within two miles of Petersburg and made to send its compliments to the rebs, who are much annoyed, since its moving from place to place prevents the enemy's getting its range.

Marriages in Providence.—There were 338 marriages recorded in Providence during the first six months of the present year. This number is 78 more than during the corresponding period of 1863, and is a greater number than was ever before recorded in the city during the first six months of any year.

The wife of John McGowan, in New Bedford, was seriously and perhaps fatally burnt Tuesday by the explosion of a can of kerosene oil. She was pouring the oil on to her fire to hasten its burning.

A family in Michigan actually named a child Finis, supposing that it would be their last; but they afterwards happened to have a daughter and two sons, whom they called Addenda, Appendix and Supplement.

The Government has purchased 1664 cavalry horses in Vermont since March 17, 1864, paying from $132 to $145 apiece for them. Most of them were shipped from St. Albans.

Gen. Sherman's Campaign.—Confused telegrams from Nashville, Louisville and Washington leave us in doubt as to the extent and result of last week's fighting near Atlanta. It is known that Gen. Sherman has occupied the Augusta road, east of Atlanta, in force, that he was attacked on Wednesday by Hood, successor to Joe Johnston, and that Hood was repulsed with considerable slaughter. If the statement of Gen. Hooker, that the enemy had lost 4,400 killed and wounded in front of his corps alone, be correct, and if we add to it a loss of 200 killed, and probably 2,000 wounded in the conflict with Gen. Howard—making altogether nearly 7,000—it is evident that Wednesday's battle was a very severe one, and very disastrous to the enemy. No estimate places Hood's army at much more than 50,000 men, and 40,000 is probably nearer the truth. In either case it is unable to endure many such contests.

It is further reported that on the Friday following there was a hard fight, of which the most important result was that it caused the death of Gen. McPherson—a very heavy loss to us. Next to Gen. Sherman he was the officer most trusted by Gen. Grant. As now briefly stated by telegraph, the action brought on, like that of Wednesday, by the rebels, whose headlong assault upon the left, which Gen. McPherson's grand division held, was momentarily successful, but finally repulsed. The enemy was driven into his intrenchments, suffering, as on Wednesday, very severe losses.

To this is to be added the account of a successful expedition by Rosseau, which is said to have cut the railway communication between Atlanta and Montgomery, Alabama, leaving open no other line of retreat or communication to the rebel force than that to Macon. If they move in that direction, they abandon at once Alabama and the whole of Northern Georgia.

Hitherto the difficult question in relation to Sherman's advance has been the maintenance of the railroad in his rear. Gen. A. J. Smith's expedition, and his repeated defeats of Forrest, who was moving with a view to operate decisively on Sherman's rear, seem to have settled this question. The present straits to which the army of Hood is reduced must prevent him from undertaking any operations except immediately in his front, or in retreat, and as the force under Wheeler has been too small to do more than temporary damage, we may infer that the railway is safe against any serious or continued interruption.

Gen. Slocum's Raid.—General Slocum is moving for the second time from Vicksburg into the heart of Mississippi, to destroy railroads and keep the scattering rebels busy in that department. A. J. Smith, with a force of over twenty thousand men, is engaging the attention of Forrest and other rebel commanders under Lieutenant General Lee in Northwest Mississippi. In addition to these expeditions, General Rosseau departed on the 4th instant from Nashville, on a grand raid southward.—His force consisted of twenty five hundred men; his instructions from Sherman were to cross the Coosaw river at Ten Islands, move rapidly upon the Talladega Creek, destroying the iron works in the vicinity and the railroad leading to Selma, and then push forward cross the Tallapoosa and destroy the railroad between Montgomery and Atlanta. Having completed this work of destruction, he was to sweep round to the north bank of the Chattahoochie and join Sherman at Marietta. A dispatch in the Richmond papers of the 20th shows that he is successfully carrying out his mission. On the 19th Rosseau had reached the Montgomery road, and severed communication with Atlanta near the village of Notasulga. Now that Sherman has crossed the Chattahoochie and relieved him from any anxiety about returning, Rosseau may continue on in an easterly direction, and essay the release of the Union prisoners confined at Macon. He is now directly in the rear of the rebel army, and his movements will have an important bearing on the result of the campaign.

Later accounts represent Rousseau's expedition as a great success. He destroyed all the bridges from Decatur down toward Montgomery. At Montgomery he diverged and destroyed the railroad at different points twenty miles south. Another column under Garrard destroyed the railroad between Decatur and Covington. Both columns are safe at Marietta.

Treatment of Sunstroke.—A person whose uncovered head is exposed to the rays of a vertical sun is not unfrequently attacked with a sort of fit, which sometimes bears resemblance to apoplexy, but at other times is more an ordinary swoon. The proper remedy for an attack of this kind, during the primary fit, is to pour cold water over the head. This is the plan pursued by the natives of India, who are particularly exposed to the affection in question. It is said that sunstroke may be avoided by wearing a handkerchief or cloth soaked in cold water in one's hat while exposed to the direct rays of the sun.

The drouth in Illinois and Wisconsin has been followed by the heaviest rain storms known at this season for many years, attended with terrific thunder and gales. In some sections more water fell than for several months previous.

Concerning the whereabouts of artists the N. Y. Herald says: Whittredge is sketching in Rhode Island. Eastman Johnson is on a visit to Newport. Oertel is engaged upon scriptural compositions at Westerly.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET—*Wednesday Last.*

At market 1279 Beef Cattle, 752 Sheep and Lambs and 1100 Swine.

Beef Cattle—Extra, $13 50 a 14 00; 1st quality 12 50 a 13; second $11 a 11 50; third 10 2/3 a 10 75.

Hides—11c. Tallow 11a12c.

Working Oxen—$180, 170, 160.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep 8 1-2 a 10c. Lambs $5 to $6 per head.

Swine—Fat Hogs, 11 1-2c.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JULY. 1864.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	High water.
30 Saturday,	4 51	7 20	2 12	[illegible]
31 Sunday,	4 52	7 19	3 8	[illegible]
1 Monday, Aug.	4 53	7 18	4 [illegible]	[illegible]
2 Tuesday,	4 54	7 17	sets.	[illegible]
3 Wednesday,	4 55	7 16	7 29	[illegible]
4 Thursday,	4 56	7 15	7 56	[illegible]
5 Friday,	4 57	7 13	8 [illegible]	[illegible]

New Moon 3d day, 7th h, 38 m. even.

MARRIED.

In Providence, 25th inst., John H. Grundy, of P., to Gusta E. Newton, of Lime Rock, R. I.; 26th, Moses Grant Daniell, of Roxbury, Mass., to Elizabeth S. Parker of P.

In Washington, D. C., 20th inst., George W. Hall, formerly of Providence, to Isabel M. Miller, of Washington, D. C.

DIED.

In Providence, 20th inst., Mellville B., child of William Tinkler, aged 1 year; 22d, Mattie P., daughter of Daniel Fish, aged 21 years; 22d, Martha A. Campbell, aged 33 years; 23d, Mary E. L., daughter of the late Leonard T. Moffit, aged 1 year; 23d, Susan Buffington, aged 54 years; 24th, Mrs. Phebe C. Jackways, aged 31 years; 24th, Henry A. Burrows, aged 27 years; 24th, Rebecca Y., wife of Nicholas R. Gladding; 25th, Maria Gould, (colored,) aged about 90 years; 25th, George W. Gilmore, aged 74 years; 25th, Jennie B., daughter of Silas B. Weekes, aged 6 weeks; 27th, Wm. W. Chase, aged 72 years; 28th, Edwin H. Roberts, aged 23 years.

In Bristol, 22d inst., Abby A., wife of Capt. Samuel Gladding, of Providence, aged 40 years.

In Columbia College Hospital, Washington, D. C., 11th inst., Frederick N. Padelford, of Providence, aged 28 years.

Memoranda.

At Remedios 15th, sch Donna Anna, Chase, of and for this port, ldg.

Arr at New York 25th, sch Henry [illegible], Albro, fm Washington, DC.

Special Notices.

WM. H. SMITH,
DENTIST.
WINBURNE'S BLOCK,
139 THAMES STREET,
Newport, R. I.

[Nit]rous Oxide, for the extraction of teeth, with[out] pain, administered when desired.

A. A. SAUNDERS,
DENTIST,
124 THAMES STREET,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
(over Hammett's Bookstore.)

Entrance on Cotton's Court, 2d door.
Teeth extracted without pain. See advertise[me]nt.
Nov 7

J. S. CLARKE,
DENTIST.

HAVING had fourteen years practice on NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL TEETH, [he] offers his professional services to all wishing [the]m, all work warranted as recommended, and [refe]rences given if required.

Office 160 Thames street, over the Newport [Ex]change Bank.
Jan 18—1y

WM. G. TURNER,
DENTIST,
Corner School and Touro Streets, Newport.
REFERENCES:
[Dr.] E. J. Dunning, New York.
[Dr.] E. Parmly, New York.
[Dr.] R. P. Berry, New York.
Jan 2—tf

J. E. LADD,
DENTIST,
46½ Westminster St., Providence, R.I.
(Room No. 4, up stairs.)
Dec 30—tf

JOHN W. VOSE,

WILL PURCHASE and sell on commission, all kinds of Government Securities, Stocks, [Bo]nds, Gold, Silver, U. S. Demand Notes, [ol]d issue) and Securities of all descriptions.

U. S. Six per cent. "Five-Twenty" Bonds of [50]s, 500s and 1000s, coupon or registered, ob[tai]ned at par, without delay.

May be found at Aquidneck Bank during [ba]nk hours.
Nov 29.

OLIVER READ,
12 Bull Street, or Traders Bank,

[Is] prepared to furnish the Government popular [Lo]an of August 15, 1864, bearing interest 7 3-10 [pe]r cent. payable in lawful money. Also the [10-]40 or either of the other Government securi[ties].

Bank and other stocks, gold and silver, bought [an]d sold.
July 30

THE EXQUISITE TOILET ARTICLES
OF THE
SOCIETE HYGIENIQUE DE NEW YORK,
SEND FOR A PROSPECTUS AS BELOW.

[Flo]ral Extracts for the Handkerchief.—The delicious Flo[ral] ... of the Societe Hygienique of New York are of[fered] with confidence, not only as being the finest ever [man]ufactured in America, but as fully equal to the best [in the] world. A comparison with the very choicest Paris [goods] being invited, nothing further need be said. Price [...] per bottle.
[V]inaigre de Toilette, Sovereign Cosmetic Restorative and [Sa]nitary. 65 cents and $1 25 per Bottle.
[Sa]ponia, for the Hair, elegant, certain, but only harm[less] restorative. 50 cents and $1 per bottle.
[Ma]gnolia Philocome, the delightful oil. 75 cents per bottle.
Magnolia Philocome, the exquisite pomade. 75 cents [pe]r tin.

One sixth off by the box of one dozen—sold everywhere.
If your druggist has not these articles, take no other, but send your order to
VICTOR E. MAUGUR,
115 Chamber street,
Sole Agent for the Societe.
Sold by Caswell, Mack & Co., Newport, R. I.
J. J. Taylor, Newport, R. I.
[G.] & N. Allan, Newport, R. I.
July 30—3m

S. T. — 1860 — X.

Golden Bitters.

The Best Tonic in the World. Invigorating and Strengthening.

Dyspepsia's Enemy.

[Pu]rely a vegetable Tonic and the most reliable remedy of [th]e present age, for loss or lack of appetite, feebleness and [pro]stration. They are mild in their action upon the sys[tem], and increase gradually the force of the circulation; [pr]omote the action of the Digestive Organs, and counteract [the] bad effects of a change of water or diet. A single trial [will] satisfy the most skeptical. For sale by Druggists, Gro[cers], Hotels and Restaurants throughout the United States. [G.] C. HUMBEL & CO., Sole Proprietors, Hudson, N. Y.

[T]O PHYSICIANS AND INVALIDS

The Rev. CHARLES E. KING, formerly Secretary to the [Lo]ndon Evangelical Alliance, and recently connected, as [Pa]stor, Minister and Physician, with the Venezuelan [Mis]sion, will send, FREE OF COST, the prescription [with] which he successfully treated, while in charge of the [Ca]mp Mission Hospital, upward of one hundred cases of [Con]sumption, in the first, second and third stages.

The remedy is equally adapted to the treatment of [Ast]hma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and all affections of the [Lu]ngs, Throat and Air Passages; while it speedily invig[orat]es the enfeebled Nervous System, and energizes the [der]anged functions of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

[Per]mission is given to refer to the Presidents and Pro[fesso]rs of the several Medical Colleges of the city, and to [th]e Rev. Messrs. Adams, Potter, Sayres and Van Buren.

Address, with stamp,
Rev. CHARLES E. KING,
Station D, Bible House, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR
VARIETY OF
WRITING PAPERS,
ENVELOPES,
&c. &c. &c.
GO TO
SPENCER'S,
96
Thames St,

FOR
SHEET MUSIC,
GO TO
Spencer's,
96 THAMES ST.

FOR
POCKET
BOOKS,
CUTLERY,
FANS, &c.
GO TO
Spencer's,
96
THAMES ST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

Newport, sc. City of Newport.

Whereas, at the January Session of the General Assembly of this State, AD. 1864, a resolution for a proposed amendment of the Constitution of this State, was passed, and the same has been published and read to the electors at their annual town and ward meetings in April last, and at the May session of said General Assembly 1864, was declared approved, and for the purpose of publication and submission to the electors, to be designated as follows:

An Act to approve and publish and submit to the Electors a certain Proposition of amendment to the Constitution of the State.

ARTICLE IV.

Electors of this State, who in time of war are absent from the State, in the actual military service of the United States, being otherwise qualified, shall have a right to vote in all elections in the State for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, and General Officers of the State. The General Assembly shall have full power to provide by law for carrying this article into effect; and until such provision shall be made by law, every such absent elector on the day of such election, may deliver a written or printed ballot with the names of the persons voted for thereon, and his Christian and surname, and his voting residence in the State, written at length on the back thereof, to the officer commanding the regiment or company to which he belongs; and all such ballots, certified by such commanding officer to have been given by the elector whose name is written thereon, and returned by such commanding officer to the Secretary of State within the time prescribed by law for counting the votes in such elections, shall be received and counted with the same effect, as if given by such elector in open town, ward or district meeting; and the Clerk of each town or city, until otherwise provided by law, shall within five days after any such election, transmit to the Secretary of State a certified list of the names of all such electors on their respective voting lists.

ARTICLE V.

Naturalized citizens of the United States, who, either before or subsequent to their naturalization, have been mustered into the military service of the United States for this State, during the existing rebellion against the government of the United States, and have been honorably discharged, shall have a right to vote in the election of all civil officers, and on all questions in all legally organized town or ward meetings, on the same terms as native citizens.

ARTICLE VI.

The assessors of each town or city shall assess a poll tax of one dollar annually, upon every male inhabitant of the age of twenty one years and upwards, excepting paupers, lunatics, persons *non compotes mentis*, persons under guardianship, convicts, members of the Narragansett tribe of Indians, and persons unable to contribute to the public charges, which said poll tax shall be payable at the same time, and collected in the same manner as are the other taxes of said town or city; and the proceeds of such poll tax shall be applied to the support of the public schools. No registry tax shall hereafter be assessed, nor shall any person otherwise qualified, be required to pay any registry or other tax to qualify him to vote in the election of all civil officers, and in all questions, in all legally organized town or ward meetings: Provided, that no person shall at any time be allowed to vote in the election of the City Council of the city of Providence, or on any proposition to impose a tax or for the expenditure of money in any town or city, until he shall within the year next preceding have paid a tax assessed upon his property therein, valued at least at one hundred and thirty-four dollars.

And the General Assembly at said May session, provided that said propositions of amendment should be submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection at special meetings of the electors to be held on the third Monday in August, AD. 1864, and provides that the ward meetings shall be kept open from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M., and that the Secretary of State shall cause twenty-five thousand of each of said propositions of amendment to be printed with the word "approved" upon the same and the like number with the word "reject" thereon, to be distributed for said ward meetings.

And whereas, an act of the General Assembly of this State, was passed at the January session 1860, empowering the City Council of the city of Newport, to bargain for and purchase lands and rights of way, requisite for the construction of a railroad from said city of Newport, to the boundary line, between the States of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, at Fall River, Mass, and to pay land damages, &c. for the same, providing in said act that the same shall be first approved, at least by a majority of the electors of said city of Newport, qualified to vote upon any proposition to impose a tax or expend money, in said city, at ward meetings to be legally holden. And whereas, on the 29th of October 1861, at legal ward meetings, the above mentioned approval and sanction of such electors was had and obtained in the premises, on condition that the amount of money expended for the purchase of said lands and incidental expenses should not exceed the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars. And whereas, said City Council in behalf of the city of Newport, in carrying out the agreement with the Newport and Fall River Railroad Company have expended in the premises the sum of sixty-five thousand eight hundred ninety one dollars and forty-one cents, and it is found that said seventy-five thousand dollars is not sufficient to accomplish the objects authorised, and that an additional sum of money, not to exceed twenty thousand dollars is necessary therefor.

In order to obtain the sanction of said electors to the raising and expenditure by said City Council of said additional sum of money for said purpose, the Board of Aldermen of Newport, are requested to appoint time and places for holding ward meetings in Newport, that the electors of said city qualified to vote upon any proposition to impose a tax or expend money, may give in their ballots upon the following proposition. "Shall the City Council of the City of Newport be empowered to raise and expend a further sum of money not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, to fully accomplish the acts and objects approved and sanctioned by the electors of said city, by vote of October 29th, A. D. 1861, and to carry into complete effect an agreement entered into by said City Council, in behalf of said city, with the Newport and Fall River Railroad Company, on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1862."

Resolved, That the City Clerk cause a sufficient number of printed ballots to be provided for said meetings, on one side of which ballots shall be printed the words of the above proposition, and on the other side of one half said ballots shall be printed the word "Yes," and on the other side of the other half of said ballots shall be printed the word "No."

And the Board of Aldermen of Newport, having appointed the special ward meetings to be holden on said third Monday in August, 1864, as ordered then to be holden by the General Assembly as the time for voting upon the said proposition of the City Council, above recited.

Therefore in obedience to said act of the General Assembly passed at May Session, 1864, the electors of said city of Newport qualified to vote for General Officers, and by order of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Newport, the electors of said city qualified to vote upon any proposition to impose a tax or expend money, are hereby warned to assemble in said ward meetings on Monday, the 15th day of August, 1864, being the third Monday in said August, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the following places in said city of Newport:

First Ward, at Engine House No. 2, Bridge street.

Second Ward, at the State House.

Third Ward, at the Council Chamber in the City Hall.

Fourth Ward, at Engine House No. 6, Spring street.

Fifth Ward, at Engine House No. 7, Howard street.

For the purpose of said electors qualified to vote for General Officers giving in their ballots for or against the propositions for amendments of the Constitution.

And those qualified to vote upon any proposition to impose a tax or expend money, giving in their ballots for or against the proposition ordered to be submitted to them by the City Council of Newport as above specified.

Said ward meetings will be kept open until 8 o'clock in the evening and no longer.

BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,
City Clerk.

Newport, July 30, 1864.

Bathing Suits—Bathing suits in many varieties, on hand or made to order at a few hours notice, at
WM. C. COZZENS & CO'S.,
July 30 — 72 Thames st.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Providence, July 26th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.

Authority having been received from the War Department to fill up the Veteran Second Rhode Island Regiment of Infantry, Six Companies will be raised and organized at once to serve for one year, and be attached to the above Regiment.

The Quartermaster General will furnish the necessary transportation and camp equipage upon the requisition of Lieut. Col. Jenckes.

The men raised under this order will receive a Bounty of Two Hundred Dollars, as follows:

One Hundred Dollars State Bounty when mustered into the service of the United States; and *One Hundred Dollars U. S. Bounty*—one-third at time of muster, one-third at the expiration of six months, and one-third at the expiration of their term of service, viz: one year.

The Companies will be organized as follows:

1 Captain,	4 Sergeants,
1 1st Lieutenant,	8 Corporals,
1 2d Lieutenant,	2 Musicians,
1 1st Sergeant,	1 Wagoner, and
	64 Privates.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Jenckes, formerly of the 2d Regiment, is charged with the execution of this order, and will superintend the organization of the Recruits.

The Commander-in-Chief calls upon the patriotic people of the State to give a cordial and generous support to this call made upon them, and while filling up the ranks of the noble Second Regiment, at the same time relieve our State from the necessity of a draft under the recent call of the President for Five Hundred Thousand Men.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
EDWARD C. MAURAN,
July 30—6w — Adjutant General.

Tax Assessors' Notice.

THE ASSESSORS OF TAXES of the city of Newport, hereby give notice that they will be in session at the Common Council Chamber in the City Hall each day, (Sundays excepted,) from Tuesday, Sept. 1st, 1864, to Saturday, Sept. 24th, 1864, inclusive, from 9 o'clock a. m. to 12 o'clock m., and from 3 o'clock to 5 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of assessing and apportioning on the inhabitants of said city and ratable property therein, the tax ordered and levied by the City Council on the 21st day of June last.

Every person and body corporate liable to taxation in said city is hereby notified and required to bring in unto said assessors within the time and at the place aforesaid, a true and exact account of all his or their ratable estate, describing and specifying the value of every parcel of his or their real and personal estate.

The Revised Statutes of Rhode Island provide that "Every person bringing in any such account, shall make oath before some one of the assessors that the account by him exhibited, contains to the best of his knowledge and judgment a true and full account and valuation of all his ratable estate, *and whoever neglects or refuses to bring in such account, if over taxed shall have no remedy therefor.*"

WM. J. H. AILMAN,
WM. P. CONGDON,
JOHN C. AILMAN,
JOSEPH A. CARR,
WM. S. CRANSTON,
} Assessors.

Newport, July 30—6w

Mortgagees Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed made by Sarah Ann Hambly and William H. Hambly, on the second day of September, A. D., 1862, and recorded in the Land Evidence of Tiverton, Book No. 22, pages 472, 473 and 474.

There will be sold at public auction, on the premises, in Tiverton, on MONDAY, the 5th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all the right, title and interest, which the said mortgagees had at the time of making said mortgage, in and to a parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in Tiverton and bounded northerly on lands of Benjamin Hambly, Easterly, by Stafford Pond; Southerly on lands of Gardner Hambly and Westerly on an eight rod highway, containing forty-five acres more or less.

By order of the Mortgagee;
WILLIAM P. SHEFFIELD,
July 30—6w — Attorney.

Rhode Island Bridge Company.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Rhode Island Bridge Company held on Monday, July 25, 1864, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the year ensuing, viz:—

W. A. Clarke,	A. N. Littlefield,
J. C. Swan,	Richard Swan,
Frederick Tompkins.	

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, W. A. CLARKE, Esq., was elected President.

W. M. CLARKE,
July 30 — Clerk & Treas'r.

R. I. State Normal School.

THE NEXT TERM of this Institution for the education of Teachers, will commence on TUESDAY, August 23d, 1864. For circulars, apply to
JOSHUA KENDALL,
Bristol, July 30—3w — Principal.

Court of Probate, Newport, July 25, 1864.

REQUEST in writing by George C. Mason is made for letters of administration to be granted to him on the estate of

ELIZA P. DEAN,

late of Newport, widow, dec'd, intestate.

And the same is received and is referred to Monday the 15th day of August next, at 10 o'cl'k a. m., at the Council Chamber in the City Hall, in Newport, for consideration, for said George C. Mason or some other suitable person to be appointed administrator on said estate, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week in the *Newport Mercury*.

BENJAMIN B HOWLAND,
July 30 — Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, July 25, 1864.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed on the estate of

JAMES V. TURNER,

late of Newport, M. D., dec'd, represented insolvent, present their report of claims on said estate for reception.

And the same is referred to Monday the 15th day of August next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber in the City Hall, in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week in the *Newport Mercury*.

BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,
July 30 — Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, July 25, 1864.

NATHANIEL LOCKE, guardian, presents his guardianship account on the estate of

LYDIA A. LOCKE,

minor, for allowance.

And the same is received and is referred to Monday, the fifteenth day of August next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the council chamber in the City Hall in said Newport for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week in the *Newport Mercury*.

BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,
July 30 — Probate Clerk.

Notice—Canvass.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN of Newport will be in session as a Board of Canvassers at their chamber in the City Hall, on Friday, the 12th day of August next, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of correcting and completing the several Ward Lists of Voters in Newport for the ward meetings to be holden on Monday, the 15th day of August next, to wit, the lists of voters for General Officers and the lists of voters upon any proposition to impose a tax or expend money.

Witness my hand,
BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,
July 30 — City Clerk.

Orange Sherbet Syrup—This syrup is one of the most elegant and delicious ever offered to the public. It possesses in a high degree, the rich flavor of this luscious fruit, and is prepared from the best materials, and contains nothing stimulating. It is much liked wherever it has become known. Full directions accompany each bottle. For sale by
July 30 — R. J. TAYLOR'S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRAVELERS
Insurance Company,
HARTFORD.

Incorporated under Charter granted by Legislature of the State of Connecticut, A. D., 1863.

FOR INSURING AGAINST
ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,
CAPITAL $250,000.

JAMES G. BATTERSON, President.
GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS, Vice President.
WALTER B. SIMMONS, Agent.
147 Thames Street.
July 30—6m

NEW BOOKS.

The Early Dawn or Christian Life in England in the Olden Time, by the author of the "Cotta Family"; Maurice Dering; The Ladder of Life; The Old Helmet, by the author of the Wide Wide World; Margaret and Her Bridesmaids; The Upper and Lower Amoor, London edition.
July 30 — WARD, Agent.

NEW BOOKS.

Maurice Dering, by the author of Guy Livingstone; Denis Duval, by Thackeray; Margaret and her Bridesmaids; Religious Training of children, by C. E. Beecher; Agarian, by H. E. Prescott; Macaria, by the author of Beulah; The Ladder of Life, by Amelia B. Edwards; Cousin Thilley, by Miss Thackeray; The Schonberg Cotta Family; Christian Life in Song; The Bridal Eve; Linnet's Trial; Marmstone Housekeeper; Daylight and Darkness; 3d part new Gospel of Peace.

For sale by
C. E. HAMMETT, Jr.,
July 30 — 124 Thames st.

BUTLER COAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers this coal as an entirely new article in this market. It is a very pure White Ash, burning without cinder, is remarkably free from slate, and is a most desirable coal for Ranges and Parlor Stoves.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
offices 172 Thames street and Williams' wharf.
July 30

Savings Bank.

AT A MEETING of the Corporation of the Savings Bank of Newport, Friday, July 15, 1864, the following named gentlemen were elected to the several offices:—

Benjamin Finch, President.
Samuel Brown, Vice President.

DIRECTORS.

Robert B. Cranston,	Samuel Engs,
William Sherman,	David J. Gould,
George T. Weaver,	Benjamin Marsh,
Joseph Sherman,	Edward A. Sherman,
Edwin Wilbur,	William S. Cranston,
Robert Sherman.	

At a Directors meeting subsequently holden BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND was elected Secretary, and at an adjourned meeting of the Directors holden 20th July, 1864 WILLIAM H. SHERMAN was elected Treasurer and SAMUEL S. GYLES Assistant Treasurer of said Institution.

BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,
July 23—3w — Secretary.

Savings' Bank.

A DIVIDEND of 3 per cent. free from Government tax, on all sums that have been in the Bank for the space of six months and one and a half per cent. on all sums that have been in for three months, is declared by the Directors of the Savings Bank of Newport, payable on and after this date the 16th inst.

S. S. GYLES,
July 16—3w — Treasurer.

J. M. SWAN
No. 100 Thames Street,

HAS on hand as usual a large stock of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Balmorals, Slippers, &c., of the latest styles. His stock consists of everything in the Boot and Shoe line, and all who favor him with a call will receive satisfaction in quality and price.

N. B. Particular attention is solicited to a Gaiter of a new pattern, called the "Union Congress," for ladies and misses wear, at
June 25 — SWAN'S, 100 Thames st.

F. L. Turner, M. D.

HAS taken an office in School street, south of Dr. William G. Turner's operating room, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Newport and vicinity.

ENTRANCE
AT
SOUTH SIDE OF HOUSE.
July 16—3w

GLOVES! GLOVES!

Just received at

152 Thames St,

A large stock. In the assortment can be found Driving Gloves in great variety, Military Gauntlets, Cape Kid for dress wear, &c., &c.
July 23 — J. H. COZZENS.

NEW GOODS.

Ice Pitchers and Trays, new designs,
Silver Plated Goods in great variety,
Ivory Jewelry, all colors,
Canes, a full assortment,
Perfumery, Extracts, Cologne, Soaps, &c., &c.,
Fans, new and rich patterns,
Card rates engraved and Cards printed from plates,
July 23 — B. M. HAMMETT.

Scotch Suitings.

REAL SCOTCH COATINGS of nice patterns, for the present season, now opening at
D. J. & N. H. GOULD'S,
Established 1763,
June 25 — 70 Thames st.

Champagne Openers,

Sardine Openers, Larding Needles, French Vegetable Cutters, Cork Screws, Cork Drawers, Game and Meat Skewers, Quilting Scissors, Pinking Irons, Scales and Weights for family use, just received and for sale by
BROWN, GODDARD & BARLOW.
June 25

Drap D'Ete.

BLACK DRAP D'ETE of very superior quality, just opened at
D. J. & N. H. GOULD'S,
Established 1763,
June 25 — 70 Thames st.

HATS, HATS and CAPS—A large variety of Soft Hats, Straw Hats and Caps, can be found at 140 Thames street, by
July 9 — J. E. SEABURY.

Fine Gold Jewelry.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of Gold and Plated jewelry, just received at
HEATH & WESTCOTT'S,
June 25 — 85 Thames street.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of Frock Coats, English Walking Coats and Sack Coats; also a large variety of Pants and Vests to match, of light and dark cloths, can be found at
July 9 — 140 THAMES STREET.

JUST RECEIVED

WATERFALL PUFFS, also large and small Puffs and Ornamental Hair Work, of all kinds.
G. ANDERSON,
July 16 — 119 Thames street.

FOR SALE,

TWO COUNTER CASES, at
G. ANDERSON'S,
July 16 — 119 Thames street.

Jet Jewelry.

JUST RECEIVED at
HEATH & WESTCOTT'S,
June 25 — 85 Thames st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Internal Revenue.
U. S. COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Second District of Rhode Island,
Warwick, July 20, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Taxes and Duties assessed in said District for the year 1864 on Incomes, Plate, Carriages, Billiard Tables, Yachts and Licenses under the Excise Act of the United States, approved July 1, 1862, and the amendments thereto, are now due and payable, and that JAMES ELDRED, Esq., Deputy Collector of the Fourth Division, comprising the towns of North and South Kingstown, Exeter and Jamestown, will attend at John N. Taylor's, Kingston Hill, on Friday, August 5th.

At the Town Clerk's Office, Pine Hill, Exeter, Saturday, August 6th.

At the store of John Congdon, West Ferry, Jamestown, on Monday, August 8th, and

At his office at Wickford on Thursday, August 25th, from 10 o'clock a. m., to 3 o'clock p. m., of each day, and

That George H. Olney, Esq., Deputy Collector of the Fifth Division, comprising the towns of Hopkinton, Richmond, Westerly, Charlestown and New Shoreham, will attend at

John Congdon's store in Jamestown on Friday, August 5th.

At the Hotel of Charles Leonard, Westerly, on Friday, August 12th, and

At his office at Locustville, at Hopkinton, on Saturday, August 20th, and on Thursday, August 25th, from 10 o'clock a. m., to 3 o'clock p. m., of each day.

For the purpose of collecting the taxes and duties aforesaid, (except Income taxes) assessed in their Divisions respectively.

☞ All Taxes and Duties assessed as aforesaid (except Income taxes) remaining unpaid on the 26th day of August next, must be collected with an addition of 10 per cent.

☞ Income Taxes are payable on demand, and if unpaid on the 31st day of July, and ten days after demand, must be collected with an addition of five per cent.

Payment to be made in U. S. Treasury Notes, National Bank Notes or Specie.

WILLIAM D. BRAYTON,
July 23—3w — Collector.

NOTICE.
Internal Revenue.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Newport, July 9, 1864.

ALL licenses applied for under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue and to support the Government, and pay interest on the public debt" in the city of NEWPORT, and towns of MIDDLETOWN and PORTSMOUTH, R. I., for the year commencing May 1st, 1864, have been placed in my hands for collection. I will attend at the City Hall, Newport, for the purpose of receiving the payment of the same from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and all licenses are to be paid immediately.

N. B. If the above tax is not paid in ten days from the 30th day of July, ten per cent. will be added.

WM. C. TOWNSEND,
Deputy Collector for 6th Division,
July 9 — 1st District R. I.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO
Drafted Men.

NOTICE is hereby given to all men who were drafted from any city or town in this State, and who wish to avail themselves of the benefit of the Commutation Act, (passed at the January session of the Legislature of this State,) and who have failed to appear before the Commissioners, that the said Commissioners will meet on Friday of each week, in the month of July, commencing on Friday, July 1st, at the Senate Chamber of the State House in Providence, at 10 o'clock a. m., and also on Monday, August 1st, at the same time and place, to receive all claims not yet presented.

Drafted men are reminded that all claims under said Commutation Act must be presented to the Commissioners on or before August 1st, or payment is deferred.

SAMUEL W. CHURCH, Chairman.
Providence, July 2—5w

100 Songs
OF IRELAND.
100 Songs
OF SCOTLAND.

Just received at the City Music Store,
T. W. WOOD,
82 THAMES STREET,
July 9

Court of Probate, Portsmouth, July 11th, 1864.

A PETITION in writing was presented to this court praying that some suitable person be appointed Administrator on the estate of

MARY ANTHONY,

late of Portsmouth, deceased; and the same was received and referred for consideration to the next regular session of the court to be holden at the Town Hall in said Portsmouth on the 2d Monday in August next at 1 o'clock p. m., and it is ordered that previous notice thereof be published fourteen days, once a week in the *Newport Mercury*.

PHILIP B. CHASE,
July 23 — Probate Clerk.

Executor's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been approved and duly qualified by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Portsmouth, Executor of the last will and testament of

JOHN SHERMAN,

late of said Portsmouth, deceased, hereby requests all persons having demands against said estate to present them, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

ROBERT SHERMAN,
July 23 — Executor.

Executor's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been approved and duly qualified by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Middletown, Executor of the last will of

NATHANIEL WYATT,

late of said Middletown, dec'd, hereby requests all persons having demands against said estate to present them, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to

BENJAMIN WYATT,
July 23 — Executor.

Bones! Bones!
OLD NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, &c.
RAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Rope, Canvass, Iron, Glass, Lead, Brass, Copper, Zinc, &c., &c. All articles sent for from any part of the city free of expense.

BOTTLES! BOTTLES!

All kinds of Champagne and Wine Bottles are purchased at rear 21 Thames street.
April 23 — J. H. ATKINSON.

Wm. S. Nichols,

HAS JUST RECEIVED a new lot of
Parabola Spectacles.

Also, Silver frames, Plated and Common Spectacles constantly on hand. Silver Spoons, Plated Ware, Jewelry, Combs, &c., at

No. 18 Marlborough Street.
July 16—tf

FOR SALE.

The subscriber, desirous of giving up the business of expressing on account of his health, offers for sale a horse, three harnesses, one dray, one wagon, and a lot of barn utensils.

CHARLES H. LANGLEY,
July 23 — 8 John street.

MASSASOIT, Croton Mills, Manhattan, Corn Exchange and St. Louis Flour. For sale by
June 6 — WM. NEWTON, & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.

First National Bank,
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

THIS Bank hereby announces that it is prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds authorized by the act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per cent. a year, payable in coin annually on Bonds not over one hundred dollars, and semi-annually on all other Bonds.

Subscribers will receive either registered or Coupon Bonds as they may prefer. It is expected that Coupon Bonds will be ready for delivery about the 4th of April.

Subscribers have the option of paying, in addition to the amount of the Principal of the Bonds, in lawful money, the accrued interest from the first day of March to the day of subscription, in coin, or in currency, adding fifty per cent. premium, or to receive bonds drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposits.

Subscriptions and remittances may be addressed to the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
No. 47 Westminster Street, Providence, Rhode Island.
AMASA SPRAGUE, President.
WM. C. TOWNSEND, Cashier.
April 30—tf

TO HOLDERS
OF
7 3-10
Treasury Notes.

I AM now prepared to forward in sums of $500, or its multiple, 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, and have them exchanged into U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881, on the lowest terms.

Persons holding less than $500 or odd amounts, can dispose of them at the best rates by calling on
May 28 — JOHN W. VOSE.

FOR SALE.

THE beautiful tract of land in the city of Newport, situated upon Narragansett Avenue and upon Webster street, fronting the Atlantic Ocean, consisting of 313,814 square feet, or above seven acres, exclusive of the valuable water privileges and beach in front. No property in Newport is more eligibly situated. Land high and dry,—elevated about seventy feet above high water mark. Title perfect, and no encumbrances. Will be divided into two or four lots, if desired.

Apply to
CHARLES H. WARD,
July 2 — 54 Wall street, New York.

FOR SALE.

THE fine tract of land in the city of Newport, R. I., fronting northerly upon Webster st., easterly upon a lane, southerly upon the farm of W. B. Lawrence, and westerly upon a private road, containing 210,192 square feet, or nearly five acres of choice land. Will be divided into two lots, if desired. Title perfect.

Apply to
CHARLES H. WARD,
July 2 — 54 Wall street, New York.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

A good Cottage in first rate order, standing on Pope street, near Spring street, with lot 36 by 64 feet.

Also, a good two story cottage 30 by 30, and lot, on East side of West street.

Also, a lot of land directly South of the house, 86 feet on West street, 60 feet deep.

Also, a first rate cottage on the West side of West street, 30 by 30, standing on lot 142 feet on West street, 101 feet on North line, 126 on West, and 67 feet on South line.

All the above buildings, together with their outbuildings, are in good order, with wells of good water, &c., &c.

For further particulars or terms, apply to
March 5 — S. M. STEWART.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his place, situated in Middletown, about one mile from the State House, Newport, and near Smith's Nursery, containing about five acres of highly cultivated land, with Cottage, Barn, Crib, two Graperies, all in good order. It is surrounded with trees, has nearly 1000 feet of beautiful hedge, borders on Easton's Pond, where there is good gunning and fishing, and is one of the pleasantest situations on the island.

Its fine location and nearness to the city makes it highly desirable as a residence. For further particulars enquire of

WM. H. STANHOPE,
April 23 — Middletown, R. I.

Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers his farm for sale situated in Portsmouth, six miles from Newport, near the Union Meeting House. Said farm contains 104 acres of good land, well watered, with a good two story house, barn, crib, ice house and other buildings.

For further particulars enquire of
ISAAC P. DURFEE,
Jan 10 — On the Premises.

For Sale.

The Brick House in Mill street, containing twelve rooms, with Bath Room, &c. Enquire of
Feb 6 — CHARLES H. MUMFORD.

FOR SALE.

House and Lot corner of Broad and Tanner streets. Price fifteen hundred dollars, apply at
March 26 — 168 THAMES ST.

For Sale.

A LOT OF LAND 52 by 83 feet, on Farewell street.

Apply to
GEORGE BOWEN.
Newport, April 16—tf

Mrs. Foy's patent Corsets and Skirt Supporters, at
J. H. HAMMETT'S,
July 23 — 98 Thames st.

MEN'S SUMMER MERINO SHIRTS, Men's Heavy Merino Shirts, Men's Silk Shirts, and Men's Merino Drawers, at
J. H. HAMMETT'S,
July 23 — 98 Thames st.

Cheap Carpets.

FOUR pieces Dark Wool Carpets at $1 per yard, for sale by
July 16 — LAWTON BROTHERS.

8-4 Black Grenadine.

8-4 Black Grenadine, received this day by
July 16 — LAWTON BROTHERS.

NEGLIGE SHIRTS—Blue, Red and Grey Flannel Shirts, Under Shirts and Drawers, Overalls, Cotton and Woolen Socks, White Shirts, Neck Ties, Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, now on hand and offered for sale at 140 Thames street.
J. E. SEABURY.

SPECTACLES.

A FINE ASSORTMENT just received at
HEATH & WESTCOTT'S,
June 25 — 85 Thames st.

Fancy Combs.

SHELL, Buffalo, Horn and Amber Combs, new and splendid styles, at
HEATH & WESTCOTT'S,
June 25 — 85 Thames st.

Plated Ice Pitchers.

A FINE ASSORTMENT just received at
HEATH & WESTCOTT'S,
June 25 — 85 Thames st.

STRAW HATS,
SELLING CHEAP TO CLOSE,
AT 152 THAMES ST.
July 23 — J. H. COZZENS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

To the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, July 5, 1864;

THE SUBSCRIBER, a minor, over the age of fourteen years, to wit, of the age of about seventeen years, son of

ANDREW RADIGAN,

that your petitioner is an inhabitant of Newport, and has no legal Guardian, and he has chosen Samuel W. Alger, of Newport, to be his guardian, of his estate, and prays the court to approve of said guardian so chosen.

SIMON RADIGAN.

Court of Probate, Newport, July 11, 1864.

An application in writing in the words aforegoing, is this day made to this Court; and the same is read and received, and is referred to the 1st day of August next at 10 o'clock a. m., for consideration at the Council Chamber in City Hall, Newport, and it is ordered that a copy of said Application, with a copy of this Order thereon, be set up in some conspicuous place in the office of the Clerk of this Court, which is also the office of the City Clerk of this city, and in one other public place within said city, to wit:—in the office of the City Treasurer in this city; and that further notice be given to all parties interested, by publishing notice thereof for fourteen days once a week in the *Newport Mercury*.

BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,
July 16 — Probate Clerk.

To the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, June 27, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully represents that he is a resident and citizen of the city of Newport, and is a minor over the age of fourteen years, to wit, of the age of seventeen years, and is a son of

DANIEL BROWN,

late of said Newport, deceased, and has no legal guardian, that he is entitled to some property from his father's estate, he has chosen his mother, Sophia Brown, of said Newport, widow, to be the guardian of his estate, and prays the court to approve thereof.

Z. T. BROWN.

Court of Probate, Newport, July 11, 1864.

An application in writing in the words aforegoing, is this day made to this court; and the same is read and received, and is referred to the first day of August next at 10 o'clock a. m., for consideration at the Council Chamber in the City Hall in Newport, and it is ordered that a copy of said application, with a copy of this order thereon, be set up in some conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court, which is also the office of the city clerk of this city, and in one other public place within said city, to wit: in the office of the city treasurer in this city, and that further notice be given to all parties interested by publishing notice thereof for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury*.

BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,
July 16 — Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, July 11, 1864.

BENJ. MARSH 2d, administrator on the estate of

SARAH RODMAN,

late of Newport, dec'd, presents his petition representing that the personal property of the deceased is insufficient for the payment of the debts of said Sarah Rodman, the funeral expenses and expense of settling her estate, that said deceased at the time of her death was seized and possessed of a certain lot of land and the buildings thereon, in said Newport, bounded Southerly on Poplar street, Westerly on land of Wm. Young, Northerly on land of Wm. Beattie and Easterly on land of Wm. Wilson, stating that by a sale of only so much thereof as is absolutely necessary to pay the debts and expenses, the residue of said estate would be so much injured as to render the sale of the whole more advantageous to those interested, said estate estimated in value about five hundred dollars; and praying that he may be authorized and empowered to sell all the right, title and interest which said Sarah Rodman had at the time of her death in and to the whole of said land and premises, or in so much thereof as may be necessary to make up the deficiency of the personal estate for the purpose aforesaid with incidental expenses.

Said petition is read and received and is referred to Monday, the 1st day of August next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week in the *Newport Mercury*.

BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,
July 16 — Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, July 11, 1864.

ALICE L. COGGESHALL, of Newport, widow, presents to this court an instrument in writing dated 13th of May, 1856, purporting to be the last will and testament of her husband,

TIMOTHY COGGESHALL,

late of Newport, deceased, and in writing prays that the same may be proved, allowed and recorded, and that she or some other suitable person may be appointed to administer on the estate of said Timothy Coggeshall with the will annexed, no person being named as executor thereof.

And the same is received and is referred to Monday the 1st day of August next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber in the City Hall, in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week in the *Newport Mercury*.

BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,
July 16 — Prob. Cl'k.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, July 11, 1864.

THOMAS S. HOWARD, Executor presents his account on the estate of

HANNAH BROWN,

late of Newport, deceased, for allowance.

And the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 1st day of August next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber in the City Hall in Newport for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week in the *Newport Mercury*.

BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,
July 16 — Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate City of Newport, July 18, 1864.

GEORGE A. RICHMOND, Executor of the will of

JEANNETTE PHILLIPS,

late of Newport, dec'd, presents his first account with her estate for allowance.

And the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 8th day of August next, at 10 o'cl'k a. m., at the Council Chamber in the City Hall, in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week in the *Newport Mercury*.

BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,
July 23 — Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, July 18, 1864.

MARY ANN COTTRELL presents an instrument in writing, dated 24th day of June, 1862, purporting to be the last will and testament of

OTIS CHAFEE,

late of Newport, dec'd, and in writing presented therewith and prays the same may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, wherein she is named the executrix thereof, she prays the Court to appoint Nathan M. Chafee of Newport, or some other person administrator on the estate of Otis Chafee with the will annexed.

And the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 8th day of August next, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Council Chamber in the City Hall, in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week in the *Newport Mercury*.

BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,
July 23 — Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, July 18, 1864.

REQUEST in writing is made by Bridget Kilroy, widow of

JOHN KILROY,

late of Newport, dec'd, intestate, for this Court to appoint Benjamin Marsh 2d, of Newport, or some other suitable person, administrator on the estate of said John Kilroy.

And the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 8th day of August next, at 10 o'cl'k a. m., at the council chamber in the City Hall in Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury*.

BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,
July 23 — Probate Clerk.

RAZORS and Razor Strops, Brushes, Soaps, &c.
July 16 — 119 Thames street.

(*Continued from first page.*)

For the seventh of ten instalments of this amount, being second of the series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, thirty thousand dollars.

For the last of ten instalments for support of a miller, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars.

For the last of ten instalments for support of blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For the last of ten instalments for support of farmer, per eighth article of the treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars.

For keeping in repair the grist and saw mill provided for by the eighth article of the treaty of sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, three hundred dollars.

For supplying the smith's shop with tools, and keeping the same in repair, per eighth article of the treaty of sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, three hundred dollars.

For an engineer, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For assistant engineer for mill, six hundred dollars.

For assistant miller, three hundred dollars.

OSAGES.

For interest on sixty nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of fifty four sections of land set apart second June, eighteen hundred and twenty five, for educational purposes, per Senate resolution nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty six dollars.

OTTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

For seventh of ten instalments, being the second series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, thirteen thousand dollars.

For last of ten instalments for pay of miller, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars.

For last of ten instalments for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For last of ten instalments for farmer, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars.

For keeping in repair the grist and saw mill provided for by the seventh article of the treaty of fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, three hundred dollars.

For supplying the smith's shop with tools and keeping the same in repair, per seventh article of the treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, three hundred dollars.

For an engineer, one thousand two hundred dollars.

OTTAWAYS AND CHIPPEWAYS OF MICHIGAN.

For ninth of ten equal annual instalments for educational purposes, to be expended under the direction of the President, according to the wishes of the Indians, so far as may be reasonable and just, per second article of the treaty of thirty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, eight thousand dollars.

For ninth of ten instalments for the support of four blacksmith shops, per second article of the treaty of thirty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, four thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For ninth of ten instalments of principal payable annually for ten years, to be distributed per capita in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on two hundred and sixteen thousand dollars, unpaid part of the principal sum of three hundred and six thousand dollars, for one year, at five per centum per annum, to be distributed per capital, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

For ninth of ten equal annual instalments on thirty five thousand dollars, in lieu of former treaty stipulations, to be paid per capita to the Grand River Ottawas, per second article of the treaty thirty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

PAWNEES.

For second of five instalments of the second series in goods and such articles as may be necessary for them, per second article treaty 24th September, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, thirty thousand dollars.

For support of two manual labor schools annually during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty twenty fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, ten thousand dollars.

For pay of two teachers under the direction of the President, per third article treaty twenty fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For purchase of iron and steel, and other necessaries for the shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, five hundred dollars.

For pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom to be a gunsmith and tinsmith, per fourth article treaty twenty fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of two strikers or apprentices in shop, per fourth article treaty twenty fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, four hundred and eighty dollars.

For seventh of ten instalments for farming utensils and stock during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of farmer, per fourth article treaty twenty fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, six hundred dollars.

For sixth of ten instalments for pay of miller, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, six hundred dollars.

For six of ten instalments for pay of an engineer, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to apprentices, to assist in working the mill, per fourth article treaty twenty fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, five hundred dollars.

POTTAWATTOMIES OF HURON.

For permanent annuity in money or otherwise, per second article treaty seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.

POTTOWATTOMIES.

For permanent annuity in silver, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty eight, two thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in specie, per second article treaty twenty ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, sixteen thousand dollars.

For life annuity to chief, per third article treaty twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty two, two hundred dollars.

For life annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty twenty sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty three, seven hundred dollars.

For education during the pleasure of Congress, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty eight, and fourth article treaty twenty seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty two, two thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for the payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron and steel, per second article treaty twentieth September eighteen hundred and twenty eight, and tenth article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty six, three hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty eight, and second article treaty twenty ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shops, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty eight, and second article treaty twenty ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For permanent provision for fifty barrels of salt, per second article of treaty twenty ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest on six hundred and forty three thousand dollars, at five per centum, per seventh article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth of June, eighteen hundred and forty six, thirty two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

QUAPAWS.

For education during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty three, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty three, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For farmer during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty three, six hundred dollars.

For payment of expenses incident to the removal of the Quapaw Indians from Kansas, and their re-establishment in their own country, nine thousand seven hundred and twenty six dollars and thirty three cents.

ROGUE RIVERS.

For eleventh of sixteenth instalments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils and stock, per third article treaty tenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty three, two thousand five hundred dollars.

SACS AND FOXES OF MISSISSIPPI.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars.

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty first October, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty eleventh October, eighteen hundred and forty two, forty thousand dollars.

SACS AND FOXES OF MISSOURI.

For interest on one hundred and fifty seven thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty twenty first October, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

SEMINOLES.

For the eighth of ten instalments for the support of schools, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, three thousand dollars.

For the eighth of ten instalments for agricultural assistance, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, two thousand dollars.

For the eighth of ten instalments for the support of smiths and smiths' shops, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid as annuity, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, to be paid as annuity, they having joined their brethren west, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

SENECAS.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty twenty ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools and iron and steel, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty eighth February, eighty hundred and thirty one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For miller during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty one, six hundred dollars.

SENECAS OF NEW YORK.

For permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock, per act of nineteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty one, six thousand dollars.

For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act twenty seventh of June, eighteen hundred and forty six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest at five per centum, on forty three thousand and fifty dollars, transferred from Ontario bank to the United States Treasury, per act of twenty seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty six, two thousand one hundred and fifty two dollars and fifth cents.

SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twentieth July eighteen hundred and thirty one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

SHAWNEES.

For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety five, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand dollars.

For eleventh instalment of interest, at five per centum, on forty thousand dollars for education, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty twenty ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and third article treaty twenty sixth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand dollars.

SIX NATIONS OF NEW YORK.

For permanent annuity in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth article treaty eleventh November, seventeen hundred and ninety four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

TREATY OF FORT LARAMIE.

For fourth of five instalments, at the discretion of the President, in provisions and merchandise, for payment of annuities, and transportation of the same, to certain tribes of Indians, seventy thousand dollars.

UMPQUAS, (COW CREEK BAND.)

For eleventh of twenty instalments in blankets, clothing, provisions and stock, per third article treaty nineteenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty three, five hundred and fifty dollars.

UMPQUAS AND CALAPOOIAS, OF UMPQUA VALLEY, OREGON.

For last of five instalments, of the annual sums, of annuity for beneficial objects, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty nineteenth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty three, two thousand three hundred dollars.

For last of ten instalments for the pay of a blacksmith and furnishing shop, per sixth article treaty twenty ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For tenth of fifteen instalments for the pay of a physician and purchase of medicines, per sixth article treaty twenty ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand dollars.

For last of ten instalments for the pay of a farmer per sixth article treaty twenty ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the pay of a teacher and purchase of books and stationery, per sixth article treaty twenty ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

WINNEBAGOES.

For interest on one million dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty first November, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, fifty thousand dollars.

For eighteenth of thirty instalments of interest on eighty five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty thirteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty six, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For deficiencies in subsistence and expenses of removal and support of the Sioux and Winnebago Indians of Minnesota, during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty four, one hundred [and] thirty seven thousand two hundred and ninety three dollars and forty cents: Provided, That the portion expended in behalf of the Winnebagoes shall be reimbursed to the Treasury upon the sale of their lands in Minnesota, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to take charge of certain stray bands of Winnebago and Pottowatomie Indians, now in the State of Wisconsin, with a view to prevent any further depredations by them upon the citizens of that State, and for provisions and subsistence, ten thousand dollars: Provided, That the proportion of annuities to which said stray bands of Pottowattomies and Winnebagoes would be entitled if they were settled upon their reservations with their respective tribes shall be retained in the Treasury to their credit, from year to year, to be paid to them when they shall unite with their said tribes, or to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in defraying the expenses of their removal, or in settling and subsisting them on any other reservation which may hereafter be provided for them.

For the salary of a special agent, to take charge of said Indians, fifteen hundred dollars.

YANCTON TRIBE OF INDIANS.

For sixth of ten instalments to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle and reside upon their reservation, per fourth article treaty nineteenth April, eighteen hundred and fifty eight, sixty five thousand dollars.

CALAPOOIAS, MOLALLA AND CLACKAMAS INDIANS, OF WILLAMETTE VALLEY.

For last of five instalments of annuity for beneficial objects, per second article treaty twenty second January, eighteen hundred and fifty five, eight thousand dollars.

PONCAS.

For the first of ten instalments of the second series, to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle upon the tract reserved for their future homes, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty eight, ten thousand dollars.

For sixth of ten instalments for the establishment and maintenance of one or more manual labor schools, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty eight, five thousand dollars.

For sixth of ten instalments, or during the pleasure of the President, to be expended in furnishing said Indians with such aid and assistance in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, including the working of the mill provided for in the first part of this article, as the Secretary of the Interior may consider advantageous and necessary for them, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty eight, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

DWAMISH AND OTHER ALLIED TRIBES IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

For fifth instalment on one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per sixth article treaty twenty second January, eighteen hundred and fifty five, ten thousand dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for the establishment and support of an agricultural and industrial school, and to provide said school with a suitable instructor or instructors, per fourteenth article treaty twenty second January, eighteen hundred and fifty five, three thousand dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for the establishment and support of a smith and carpenter shop, and to furnish them with the necessary tools, per fourteenth article treaty twenty second January, eighteen hundred and fifty five, five hundred dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer and physician, who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per fourteenth article treaty twenty second January, eighteen hundred and fifty five, four thousand six hundred dollars.

MAKAH TRIBE.

For second of three instalments on thirty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per fifth article treaty thirty first January, eighteen hundred and fifty five, two thousand dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of teachers, per eleventh article treaty thirty first January, eighteen hundred and fifty five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for support of a smith and carpenter shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per eleventh article treaty thirty first January, eighteen hundred and fifty five, five hundred dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer and physician, who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per eleventh article treaty thirty first January, eighteen hundred and fifty five, four thousand six hundred dollars.

WALLA-WALLA, CAYUSE AND UMATILLA TRIBES.

For last of five instalments of eight thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, eight thousand dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for the purchase of all necessary mill fixtures and mechanical tools, medicines and hospital stores, books and stationery for schools, and furniture for the employees, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, three thousand dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla bands, the sum of five hundred dollars per annum, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for salary for the son of Pio-pio-mox-mox, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, one hundred dollars.

For the erection of a saw and grist mill, in accordance with the provisions of the fourth article of the treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty five, ten thousand dollars.

YAKAMA NATION.

For last of five instalments for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, ten thousand dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for the support of two schools, one of which is to be an agricultural and industrial school; keeping in repair school buildings, and for providing suitable furniture, books and stationery, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, five hundred dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, five hundred dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, three hundred dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the buildings required for the various employees, and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty 9th June, 1855, three hundred dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for the salary of such person as the said confederated tribes and bands of Indians may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty 9th June, 1855, five hundred dollars.

NEZ PERCE INDIANS.

For last of five instalments for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty 11th June, 1855, ten thousand dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for the support of two schools, one of which to be an agricultural and industrial school; keeping in repair school buildings, and for providing suitable furniture, books and stationery, per fifth article treaty 11th June, 1855, five hundred dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments, for keeping in repair blacksmiths, tinsmiths, gunsmiths, carpenters and wagon and ploughmakers shops, and for providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, five hundred dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of farming, and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter and one wagon and ploughmaker, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, nine thousand four hundred dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and five, five hundred dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, three hundred dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the buildings for the various employees, and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, three hundred dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for the salary of such person as the tribe may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, five hundred dollars.

FLATHEADS AND OTHER CONFEDERATED TRIBES.

For the first of five instalments on one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, being the second series, for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, five thousand dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair the buildings, and providing suitable furniture, books and stationery, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, three hundred dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for providing suitable instructors therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair blacksmiths, tin and gunsmiths, carpenters and wagon and ploughmakers shops, and providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, five hundred dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for the employment of two farmers, two millers, one blacksmith, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and ploughmaker, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, seven thousand four hundred dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, five hundred dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, three hundred dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred fifty five, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the buildings required for the various employees, and furnishing necessary furniture therefore, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, three hundred dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles tribes, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, three hundred dollars.

CONFEDERATED TRIBES AND BANDS OF INDIANS IN MIDDLE OREGON.

For fifth of five instalments of eight thousand dollars for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per second article treaty 25th June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, eight thousand dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for pay and subsistence of one physician, one sawyer, one miller, one superintendent of farming operations, and school teacher per fourth article treaty 25th June, 1855, five thousand six hundred dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for payment of salary of the head chief of said confederated bands, per fourth article treaty 25th June, 1855, five hundred dollars.

MOLEL INDIANS.

For fifth of ten instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for the pay of necessary employees the benefits of which to be shared alike by all the confederated bands, per second article treaty 21st December, 1855, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For fifth of ten instalments for the pay of a carpenter and joiner to aid in erecting buildings and making furniture for said Indians, and to furnish tools in said service, per second article treaty 21st December, 1855, two thousand dollars.

For pay of teachers to manual labor school for all necessary materials therefor, and for the subsistence of the pupils, per second article treaty 21st December, 1855, three thousand dollars.

For last of five instalments for the pay of an additional farmer, per second article treaty 21st December, 1855, eight hundred dollars.

QUI-NAI-ELT AND QUIL-LEH UTE INDIANS.

For second of three instalments on twenty five thousand dollars for beneficials, under the direction of the President, per fourth article 1st July, 1855, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of suitable instructors, per tenth article treaty 1st July, 1855, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For fifty of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per tenth article treaty 1st July, 1856, four thousand six hundred dollars.

S'KLALLAMS.

For second of three instalments on sixty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per fifth article treaty 26th January, 1855, four thousand dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of suitable teachers, per eleventh article treaty 26th January, 1855, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and a physician who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per eleventh article treaty twenty-sixth January, 1855, four thousand six hundred dollars.

OTTAWA INDIANS OF BLANCHARD'S FORK AND ROCHE DE BŒUF.

For second of four instalments in money, per fourth article treaty 24th June, 1862, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For interest on twenty five thousand five hundred dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty 24th June, 1862, one thousand two hundred and seventy five dollars.

ARAPAHOES AND CHEYANNE INDIANS OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS RIVER.

For fourth of fifteen instalments of annuity of thirty thousand dollars, to be expended for their benefit, that is to say, fifteen thousand dollars per annum for each tribe, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle upon their reservations, thirty thousand dollars.

For transportation and necessary expenses of delivering of annuities, goods and provisions, five thousand dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, five thousand seven hundred and sixty two dollars and sixty three cents.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions to the Chippewas of the Mississippi three thousand eight hundred ann eighty six dollars and seventy five cents.

INDIAN SERVICE IN NEW MEXICO.

For general incidental expenses of the Indian service in New Mexico, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, fifty thousand dollars.

NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.

For deficiency in the appropriation for the Indian service in New Mexico, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1864, twenty five thousand dollars.

INDIAN SERVICE IN THE DISTRICT OF COUNTRY LEASED FROM THE CHOCTAWS FOR THE INDIANS LATELY RESIDING IN TEXAS.

For the expenses of colonizing, supporting and furnishing agricultural implements and stock; pay of necessary employees, purchase of clothing, medicines, iron and steel and maintenance of schools for Indians lately residing in Texas, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty two thousand eight hundred and twenty five dollars.

FOR THE WICHITAS AND OTHER AFFILIATED BANDS.

For the expenses of colonizing, supporting and furnishing said bands with agricultural implements and stock, pay of necessary employees, purchase of clothing, medicines, iron and steel, and maintenance of schools, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, thirty seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

EASTERN BANDS OF SHOSHONEES.

For first of twenty instalments, to be expended under the direction of the President in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, per fifth article treaty 2d July, 1863, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, ten thousand dollars.

NORTHWESTERN BANDS OF SHOSHONEES.

For first of twenty instalments, to be expended under the direction of the President in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, per third article treaty 30th July, 1863, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, five thousand dollars.

GOSHIP BANDS OF SHOSHONEES.

For first of twenty instalments to be expended under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles, including cattle for herding, or other purposes, as he shall deem suitable for their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, per seventh article treaty October 12, 1863, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, one thousand dollars.

CREEK NATION.

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, as permanent annuity, to be paid them in money, or for such mechanical labor or useful articles as the Secretary of the Interior may from time to time direct, per third article treaty September 3, 1863, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, ten thousand dollars, payable on condition that the said nation ratify the amendments made by the Senate.

For payment of first instalment, to be expended for their benefit in the purchase of stock, horses, sheep, clothing and such other articles as the Secretary of the Interior, with the council of said nation, may direct, per fourth article of treaty September 3, 1863, as amended by the Senate, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, forty thousand dollars, payable on condition that the said nation ratify the amendments made by the Senate.

CHIPPEWAS OF RED LAKE AND PEMBINA.

For this amount as annuity to be paid per capita to the red Lake band of Chippewas during the pleasure of the President, per third article of treaty October 2d, 1863, and second article supplementary to treaty April 12, 1864, approved April 25, 1864, ten thousand dollars.

For this amount to the Pembina band of Chippewas, per same article and treaty, during the pleasure of the President, five thousand dollars.

For the first of fifteen instalments for pay of one blacksmith one physician, who shall furnish medicine for the sick, one miller and one farmer, per fourth article supplementary treaty April 12, 1864, three thousand nine hundred dollars.

For first of fifteen instalments for the purchase of iron and steel, and other articles for blacksmithing purposes, per fourth article supplementary treaty April 12 1864, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For first of fifteen instalments to be expended for carpentering and other purposes, per fourth article supplementary treaty April 12, 1864, one thousand dollars.

For this amount to be expended in building a saw mill, with a run of millstones attached, per fifth article supplementary treaty April 12, 1864, six thousand dollars.

For this amount to be paid to the chiefs of said bands, through their agents, per fourth article treaty October 2d, 1863, as amended March 1st, 1864, and modified by the sixth article supplementary treaty April 12, 1864, twenty five thousand dollars.

For this amount for the payment of claims of injured persons for depredations committed by said Indians on the goods of certain British and American traders, at the mouth of Red Lake river, and for exactions forcibly levied on the proprietors of steamboats plying on Red river, to be paid in full; and the remainder to be paid pro rata upon the debts of said tribe incurred since the 1st day of January, 1859, to be ascertained by the agents in connexion with the chiefs, per fourth article treaty October 2d, 1863, as amended March 1st, 1864, and modified by the sixth article supplementary treaty April 12th, 1864, seventy five thousand dollars.

For this amount to defray the expense of cutting a road from Leach lake to Red lake, per fifth article of treaty October 2d, 1863, five thousand dollars.

For insurance and transportation of annuity goods and provisions, and material for building mill, including machinery, iron and steel for blacksmiths, etc., for the Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe, ten thousand dollars.

For this amount to defray the expense of a board of visitors, to consist of not more than three persons, to attend upon the annuity payments of the Chippewas of the Mississippi, and Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewas Indians in Minnesota, whose salary shall not exceed five dollars per day, and not to be employed more than twenty days to attend upon any one payment and the duties connected therewith, and ten cents per mile for travel, not exceeding three hundred miles, per Senate amendment to seventh article treaty March 11th, 1863, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1864, three hundred and ninety dollars.

Same for fiscal year ending June 30th, 1865, three hundred and ninety dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California, including traveling expenses of the superintendent and agents, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of cattle for beef and milk, together with clothing and food, teams and farming tools for Indians in California, fifty five thousand dollars.

For the compensation of five extra clerks employed in the Indian office, under the acts of 5th August, 1854, and 3d March, 1855, and under appropriations made from year to year, seven thousand dollars.

For compensation of two extra clerks in the Indian office, employed to carry out the treaty with the Chickasaws in the adjustment of their claims, two thousand eight hundred dollars

For insurance, transportation and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions to the Indian tribes in Minnesota and Michigan, twenty thousand three hundred and fifty dollars and sixty two cents.

For insurance, transportation and necessary expenses of the delivery of Pawnee, Ponca and Yancton Sioux annuity goods and provisions, ten thousand dollars.

For expenses of transportation and delivery of annuity goods to the Blackfeet Indians for the year, seventeen thousand dollars

For expenses attending the vaccination of Indians, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistance of Indians in Oregon and Washington Territory, (not parties to any treaty) and for pay of necessary employees, fifty thousand dollars.

INDIAN SERVICE IN NEVADA TERRITORY.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Nevada Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty five thousand dollars.

For general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Dakota, including the purchase of goods and other articles, with a view to the preservation of peace, ten thousand dollars.

INDIAN SERVICE IN UTAH TERRITORY.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Utah Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty five thousand dollars.

For deficiency in the appropriation for the Indian service in Utah Territory, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the transportation and necessary expenses of delivery of provisions, &c., to the Indians within the Utah Superintendency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, twenty two thousand dollars.

INDIAN SERVICE IN COLORADO TERRITORY.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Colorado Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty five thousand dollars.

CHEROKEE NATION.

For interest on the abstracted bonds belonging to the national funds, fourteen thousand three hundred and eighty five dollars.

For interest on the abstracted bonds belonging to the school fund, three thousand two hundred and seventy dollars.

For interest on the proceeds of sales of school lands in Alabama, sold at different times from and including the second quarter of the year 1850 to December 31, 1860, computed to March 1, 1864, sixteen thousand seven hundred and fifty eight dollars and four cents.

For subsistence and clothing, and general incidental expenses of the Sisseton, Wahpaton, Medawakanton, Wahpakoota bands of Sioux or Dakota Indians, at their new homes, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Idaho Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty thousand dollars.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Arizona, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and to sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized to expend such part of the amount herein appropriated to carry into effect any treaty stipulations with any tribe or tribes of Indians, all or any portion of whom shall be in a state of actual hostility to the Government of the United States, including the Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Wichitas, and other affiliated tribes, as well as the Cherokees, as may be found necessary to support such individual members of such tribes as have been driven from their homes and reduced to want on account of their friendship to the United States, and enable them to subsist until they can support themselves in their own country: Provided, that an account is kept of the sums so paid for the benefit of the said members of said tribes, which account shall be rendered to Congress at the commencement of the next session thereof. And all purchases of articles for the purposes above set forth shall be made of the lowest responsible bidder, after sufficient public notice by advertisement in appropriate newspapers: Provided, also, That the said Secretary shall not be required to accept any bid which is in his judgment unreasonable in its character: Provided, further, That no part of said annuities shall be expended for Indians outside of the Indian Territory south of Kansas, except in providing for such Individual Indians or families as are sick and unable to move to that territory, or such as may be driven out of that territory by armed rebels, after the passage of this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That for the temporary subsistence of the Weas, Painkeshaws, Peorias, and Kaskaskias, and furnishing the same with clothing, five thousand dollars.

Approved, June 25, 1864.

TRAVELING DIRECTORY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT RAILWAY.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 4th, 1864, trains will leave for Boston as follows:

Leave Newport,	7 45 a. m.	3 00 p. m.
Portsmouth Grove,	7 59 "	3 14 "
Bristol Ferry,	8 08 "	3 23 "
Tiverton,	8 15 "	3 30 "
Fall River,	8 25 "	3 40 "
Myrick's,	8 50 "	4 10 "
Middleboro',	9 05 "	4 25 "
Arrive Boston,	10 10 "	6 05 "

RETURNING:

Leave Boston,	8 00 a. m.	4 40 p. m.
Middleboro',	9 24 "	5 48 "
Myrick's,	9 40 "	6 06 "
Fall River,	10 10 "	6 30 "
Tiverton,	10 18 "	6 40 "
Bristol Ferry,	10 25 "	6 46 "
Portsmouth Grove,	10 40 "	6 56 "
Arrive Newport,	11 00 "	7 10 "

MYRIC'S SPECIAL:

Leave.		Leave	
Newport,	4 30 p. m.	Myrick's	7 50 a. m.
Portsmouth Grove,	4 46 "	Fall River,	8 25 "
Bristol Ferry,	4 56 "	Tiverton,	8 35 "
Tiverton,	5 04 "	Bristol Ferry,	8 45 "
Fall River,	5 18 "	Portsmouth Grove,	9 00 "
Arrive at Myrick's	5 55 "	Arrive at Newport,	9 20 "

June 11, 1864.

Providence and Newport.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.



The steamer MONTPELIER, Captain Samuel Allen, and the CITY OF NEWPORT, Capt. N. B. Allen, (or PERRY,) Capt. G. H. Kelly, will run during the season between Providence and Newport, daily, (Sundays excepted,) touching at Portsmouth Grove each way, as follows, viz:

The Montpelier will leave Providence at 8 30 a. m. and 2 p. m., and will leave Newport at 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.

The City of Newport (or Perry) will leave Providence at 9 30 a. m., (or on arrival of trains from Boston, Worcester, &c. &c.) and at 6 15 p. m., (or on arrival of trains.)

The City of Newport (or Perry) will leave Newport for Providence at 7 a. m., and 1 30 p. m., connecting at Providence with mid-day and afternoon trains for Boston, Worcester, &c.

FARE 50 CENTS EACH WAY.

Children over 4 years, and under 12 years of age, half price. June 18

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, Providence, July 14, 1864.

An Act to approve and publish and submit to the Electors a certain Proposition of amendment to the Constitution of the State.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, An Article of Amendment to the Constitution of the State was proposed by the last General Assembly by the votes of a majority of all the members elected to each House, and the same has been published and read to the electors at their annual town and ward meetings in April last, as required by the thirteenth article of the Constitution of the State, and is now presented to this General Assembly for their action thereon; and a majority of all the members elected to each House at said annual meeting being present and approving of the said proposed amendments:

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The following propositions of Amendment to the Constitution of the State, proposed by the last General Assembly, is hereby declared approved; and for the purpose of publication and submission to the electors, shall be designated as follows:

ARTICLE IV.

Electors of this State, who in time of war are absent from the State, in the actual military service of the United States, being otherwise qualified, shall have a right to vote in all elections in the State for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, and General Officers of the State. The General Assembly shall have full power to provide by law for carrying this article into effect; and until such provision shall be made by law, every such absent elector on the day of such elections, may deliver a written or printed ballot with the names of the persons voted for thereon and his Christian and surname, and his voting residence in the State, written at length on the back thereof, to the officer commanding the regiment or company to which he belongs; and all such ballots, certified by such commanding officer to have been given by the elector whose name is written thereon, and returned by such commanding officer to the Secretary of State within the time prescribed by law for counting the votes in such elections, shall be received and counted with the same effect, as if given by such elector in open town, ward or district meeting; and the Clerk of each town or city, until otherwise provided by law, shall within five days after any such election, transmit to the Secretary of State a certified list of the names of all such electors on their respective voting lists.

ARTICLE V.

Naturalized citizens of the United States, who either before or subsequent to their naturalization, have been mustered into the military service of the United States for this State, during the existing rebellion against the government of the United States, and have been honorably discharged, shall have a right to vote in the election of all civil officers, and on all questions in all legally organized town or ward meetings, on the same terms as native citizens.

ARTICLE VI.

The assessors of each town or city shall assess a poll tax of one dollar annually, upon every male inhabitant of the age of twenty one years and upwards, excepting paupers, lunatics, persons *non compotes mentis*, persons under guardianship, convicts, members of the Narragansett tribe of Indians, and persons unable to contribute to the public charges, which said poll tax shall be payable at the same time, and collected in the same manner as are the other taxes of said town or city; and the proceeds of such poll tax shall be applied to the support of the public schools. No registry tax shall hereafter be assessed, nor shall any person otherwise qualified, be required to pay any registry or other tax to qualify him to vote in the election of all civil officers, and in all questions, in all legally organized town or ward meetings: Provided, that no person shall at any time be allowed to vote in the election of the City Council of the city of Providence, or on any proposition to impose a tax or for the expenditure of money in any town or city, until he shall within the year next preceding have paid a tax assessed upon his property therein, valued at least at one hundred and thirty-four dollars.

Sec. 2. The said propositions of amendment shall be submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection at special meetings of the electors, to be held on the third Monday in August, A. D., 1864. The ward meetings in the city of Newport and Providence shall be kept open from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m., of that day, and in the several towns from 10 a. m to 5 p. m.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of State shall cause the said propositions of amendment to be published in all the papers publishing the laws of the State for four weeks successively next preceding the day of said meetings of said electors; and the said propositions shall be inserted by the town and city clerks in the warrants or notices issued by them to be issued previous to said meetings of the electors, for the purpose of warning the town or ward meetings; and said propositions shall be read by the town, ward and district clerks to the electors at the town, ward and district meetings to be held as aforesaid.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of State shall cause twenty-five thousand of each of the said propositions of amendment to be printed with the word "approved" upon the same, and a like number with the word "reject" thereon, and shall cause said ballots to be distributed among the town and ward clerks, in suitable proportions, previous to the day of said meetings of electors.

Sec. 5. The town, ward and district meetings to be held as aforesaid, shall be warned, and list of voters shall be canvassed and made up, and the said town, ward and district meetings shall be conducted in the same manner as is provided by law for the town, ward and district meetings for the election of general officers.

Sec. 6. At the close of the polls on the day of said meetings of the electors, the moderator and town clerk, or the moderator and district clerk, shall in open town, ward or district meetings, count said ballots and seal up the same, and shall certify that the ballots by them sealed up are the ballots given in at said meetings by the electors, the number of such ballots, and that the number of ballots on each of said propositions does not exceed the number of electors voting at said meetings, and shall deliver or send said ballots so sealed up and certified, to the Secretary of State, before the first day of September, A. D. 1864.

Sec. 7. The Governor and Secretary of State shall count said ballots on or before the fifth day of September, A. D. 1864, and the Governor shall announce the result by proclamation on or before the first day of October, A. D. 1864, and if said propositions of amendment, or either of them, shall have been approved by three fifths of the electors of the State, present and voting thereon in said town, ward and district meetings, the same shall be declared to be a part of the constitution of the State, and shall be numbered as additional article or articles thereof, in amendment thereto.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Secretary of State.

July 23—4w

Court of Probate, City of Newport, July 11, 1864.

B. MARSH, 2d, Administrator, presents 2d account on the estate of

GREEN CARR,

late of Newport, deceased, for allowance; and for an order to distribute from the balance of the estate in his hands to the creditors of said estate whose claims have been allowed by the commissioners thereon which account contains credit for sale of real estate of said Green, sold by said administrator.

And the same is received and is referred to Monday, the first day of August next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the council chamber, in the City Hall in said Newport for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week in the Newport *Mercury.*

BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

July 16

Court of Probate, Newport, July 18, 1864.

HUGH HAMMILL, in writing, represents to this Court that he is a creditor of

WILLIAM C. TEW,

late of Newport, has been deceased more than thirty days, and that his next of kin have not applied for letters of administration on his estate; and praying that he said Hammill, or some suitable person may be appointed administrator on said estate.

And the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 8th day of August next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall, Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week in the Newport *Mercury.*

BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

July 23